Weather

Weather fine and cold. The maximum temperature yesterday was 52.2 and the minimum was 24.4, figures for the corresponding day last year being 51.8 and 49.1.

大陸報 **The China Press** 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and EUROPE Close Fri
Pres. Grant Thursday (arrive Seattle Jan. 17)
Iyo Maru Saturday (Arrive Seattle Feb. 1)
From UNITED STATES and CANADA
Alabama Maru tomorrow (From Seattle Dec. 3)
Pres. Harrison, Tuesday (sailed from S. Frisco Dec. 6)
Korea Maru today (From S. Frisco Dec. 5)
For EUROPE via SUEZ Close Per
Blue Funnel s.s. Automedon Wednesday.
French Mail s.s. Paul Lecat Thursday.
From EUROPE via SUEZ
Sicilia, Tuesday (From Bombay Dec. 9)
SIBERIAN MAILS
Arrive and leave by train weekly on Thursdays.

No. 3539 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 甲子年十二月初三日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1924 中華民國十三年十二月廿八號 38 PAGES TODAY 20 CENTS

HANGCHOW RAILWAY LINE IS AGAIN CUT

Marshal Chi Flees Nanking On War Vessel To Seek Refuge

GANDHI PACT WINS VICTORY IN CONGRESS BY BIG COUNT

Swarajists Permitted To Take Seat In Legislatures

SUBJUGATION HIT

Congress Address Outlines Views Of Leader

(Reuter's Service)

Belgaum, Dec. 26.—The committee of the Indian National Congress by 160 votes to 19 approved the pact between Mr. Gandhi and the Swarajists suspending non-cooperation and allowing Swarajists to represent the Congress in the legislatures. The committee also adopted the spinning of 2,000 yards of yarn monthly as a Congress franchise. Mr. Gandhi urged all Indians to take to the spinning of cloth as the only alternative to violence.

The committee rejected the motion defining Swaraji as self-government within the Empire.

In a presidential address to the Congress Mr. Gandhi outlined a rough scheme of Swaraj embodying the retention of the British connection provided that it is on perfectly honorable and equal terms. He declared that he would not hesitate to sever the connection if Britain showed, in spite of her declarations to the contrary, that she meant subjugation. Mr. Gandhi condemned both the murder of the Sirdar and the British demands in Egypt.

DENOUNCE BRITAIN

(Reuter's Service)

Lucknow, Dec. 26.—At the opening of the National Liberal Federation today, Mr. Paranjpye, a former Minister of the Bombay Government, condemned non-co-operation and the Swarajists for retarding progress under the Reform Act. He repeated the demand of the Federation for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into reforms and demanded that 25 percent of the commissions in the Army should be given to Indians, the proportion increasing by three percent annually so that at the end of 25 years all officers would be Indians.

THE CHINA PRESS-Kellogg station and the Kellogg station have arranged the following schedule of broadcasting from Shanghai:

Daily, except Sunday, 9.45 a.m. to 10.15 a.m.—Shun Pao (In Chinese): market reports, stock reports, music and special news items.

Daily, except Wednesday and Sunday, 6 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. THE CHINA PRESS (in English): news reports, music, special items.

Wednesday, 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. —THE CHINA PRESS (In English): Special program music, news, specialties.

Daily, except Sunday, 8.30 p.m. to 9.15 p.m.—Shun Pao (In Chinese): Speeches by prominent Chinese and musical selections.

Daily, 9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. —Carlton Cafe orchestra.

Sunday only, 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. Japanese concert.

THE CHINA PRESS-Kellogg station will broadcast over a wave length of 356 meters.

MUNITIONS SHIP AT TOKIO WHARF EXPLODES, BURNS

Many Casualties Reported In Big Blast; Fire Spreads To City

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Dec. 27.—The Otaru Maru with a cargo of gun powder which was unloading at the pierside exploded today, causing many casualties. A fire started which is spreading to the City. Further details are not yet known.

1 DEAD, 4 HURT IN NANKING RD. ROBBER CHASE

Bandits Fire Indiscriminately And Escape Pursuit Of Police

Following a battle with the police, as a result of which one bystander was killed and a Sikh constable and three pedestrians wounded, two robbers, armed with pistols, escaped through a maze of alleyways neighboring on Nanking Road, leaving their victims lying all over the thoroughfare.

The two gunmen first made their appearance at an exchange shop at 27-28 Kiukiang Road at 6 o'clock in the evening. Seizing $57, they started to run down Kiukiang Road, but just as they were leaving the shop an assistant blew a police whistle. A Chinese constable on duty nearby heard the whistle and gave chase, pursuing the men as they ran westwards in Kiukiang Road and then through an alleyway into Nanking Road. During the chase, the constable fired his rifle four times, and the robbers replied with two shots from their pistols.

Reaching Nanking Road, the robbers again opened fire, shooting indiscriminately. The man who was killed was a mafoo who was leading a pony. The three other bystanders who were wounded, all Chinese, were a ricsha coolie, a pedestrian and a hawker. Neither any of the three nor the Sikh policemen suffered serious wounds.

Still firing their pistols, the robbers ran into another alleyway and managed to make good their escape.

WOOD SUSPENDS 4 OFFICIALS ON FRAUD CHARGE

Corruption In Awarding Contract For School Building Cited

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, Dec. 26.—Governor-General Wood has suspended four members of the Manila city council for corruption in awarding a contract for the building of city schools.

RECORD COLD WAVE SWEEPS LOS ANGELES

Mercury Hovers At 23 Degrees Above Zero; Growers Act To Save Fruit

(China Press Radio)

Los Angeles, Dec. 25.—Smudge pots were employed tonight in the citrus groves of this region following 24 hours of the lowest temperature this winter. The thermometer reached a minimum of twenty-three degrees above zero in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

Colonial Estimates Passed In France

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Dec. 24.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed the estimates of the Ministry of the Colonies.

TWO RELEASED AT BEGINNING OF OLESEN MURDER CASE

Houseboy And Hawker Prove Alibis To Mixed Court

ATTACK IS TOLD

Dong Sung-yoh Recounts Story Of Assault On Woman

Early evidence in the investigations of the murder of Miss Maren Olesen, Danish citizen, the basis for a start at solving the case, was revealed somewhat yesterday in Mixed Court.

Miss Olesen was beaten to death in her home, 170 Bubbling Well road, December 17. Statements made to police by the first men arrested in connection with the crime charged a houseboy who had left the employ of Miss Olesen the day previous as the one who had instigated the crime.

The court yesterday dismissed the case against the houseboy, Deu Siaolin, when Mr. E. F. Maitland, prosecutor, said that later investigations showed that Deu was not in Shanghai at the time of the crime. The wife of Deu, held as a material witness, was also released as was Zau Zang-sung, hawker, who proved that he was out of Shanghai at the time of the murder.

Dr. O. Fischer of Musso and Fischer represented the two men who were released.

OTHERS REMANDED

The case of the other four accused, Dong Sung-yoh, houseboy, Tsang Foh-keu, coolie, Loh Tsang-ling, houseboy, and Tsz Ah-tsang, houseboy, were remanded for an early

(Continued on Page 4)

RUSS PRISONER ENDS OWN LIFE ON XMAS NIGHT

Commits Suicide By Hanging Himself To Bars Of Cell At Hongkew Station

Disconsolate over his being in custody on Christmas night, a Russian named Glusko committed suicide by hanging himself to the bars of his cell in Hongkew Police Station Thursday night. He had been arrested on a charge of seriously assaulting a Chinese.

Glusko appeared to be well when the foreign sergeant on duty made his inspection of the cells at 9 p.m. An hour later, however, when the sergeant inspected the cells, he found the man's body suspended by a strip of cloth tied to the bars of the inner door of the cell. The improvised noose was made of a strip of cloth torn from his shirt.

CANTON TO ASK LOAN OF CHURCH, CHINESE REPORT

$10,000,000 Railway Bonds Will Be Floated Soon, Claim

(Eastern News Agency)

Canton, Dec. 26.—Rumors are heard in Chinese circles that the Canton Government, which is now hard pressed for money, is negotiating with a certain French Roman Catholic missionary for a $10,000,000 loan on the Canton-Hankow Railway, and that among concessions offered to the creditors there is one which vests the creditors with the right to appoint the managing director, the superintendent and the staff of the railway in question.

23 Burned To Death As Christmas Candles Start Fire In Oklahoma School

Children Are Trapped In Fiery Furnace Attempting To Battle Way Out Of Single Exit While Agonized Parents Stand By Helpless

(China Press Radio)

Hobart, Okla. Dec. 25.—The twenty-three victims of the Christmas Tree fires in a school house will be buried in a single grave. A mass meeting today decided on tentative plans for the funeral, but the details are incomplete pending further efforts to identify several of the dead who were burned beyond recognition.

Several of the injured are believed to be dying. It became known today that the school house door opened inward, it being impossible to open the door when the crowd pushed against it.

(Reuter's American Service)

Hobart, Oklahoma, Dec. 25.—Thirty-seven persons were incinerated and it is feared others are dead as the result of a conflagration in a schoolhouse during the Christmas festivities. Many of the victims are children.

The fire originated through a candle igniting a Christmas tree which overturned, setting the decorations ablaze. The panic-striken crowds were trapped in a furnace, from which there was only one exit, the windows being fitted outside with wirescreens rendering escape thereby impossible.

The agonised friends and parents outside worked frantically but fruitlessly to extricate the despairingly screaming victims.

ORDER HALTS TROOP SEIZURE OF RAIL LINES

Trains Detained By Shensi Soldiers; Officials Also Assaulted

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 21.—The Ministry of Communications has telegraphed to General Hu Ching-yi and General Yo Wei-chun saying that the Lunghai Railway reports that on December 10 a passenger train from Loyang to Shenchow was detained by Shensi troops, while on another occasion Shensi troops took charge of a train from Shenchow to Loyang and assaulted the railway officials when they attempted to interfere.

Moreover the Shensi troops have detained upwards of 200 cars and fourteen engines belonging to the Lunghai railway and three engines of the Peking-Hankow railway. The Shensi troops even ran a train between Shenchow and Loyang. Kaifeng station has been occupied by these troops. Representations to this effect had been made by the Lunghai Railway authorities, and the Government insisted that there should be no further interference with the railway by troops. If the latter wanted to travel by train they must abide by the railway regulations.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 20.—The Ministry of Communications has received a telegraphic report from Mr. Cheng Mu-shih, Traffic Inspector on the Peking-Hankow railway, stating that General Hu Ching-yi had promised to send back to Peking all the cars used by his troops as soon as possible.

Admiral Yang Will Command Squadrons

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 21.—It is reported that a mandate will be issued appointing Admiral Yang Shou-chuan Commander-in-Chief of the Nanking and Shanghai squadrons.

RABID TALK IN ANTI-CHRISTIAN XMAS DAY DRIVE

Paraders At Canton Beat Up Native Missionaries; Meeting Held Here

(Eastern News Agency)

Canton, Dec. 26.—The anti-Christian movement was started here with the Canton University as the center. Taking advantage of the Christmas holidays, a demonstration was staged on a large scale on the 24th, 25th and 26th. participants in the demonstration, who paraded in the streets yesterday, assaulted Chinese Christian missionaries and beat them.

The movement here is thus assuming a serious aspect, savoring of bolshevism.

Scant Response In 'Drive' At Hangchow

(China Press Correspondence)

Hangchow, Dec. 26.—Hangchow's Christmas day response to the efforts of the anti-Christian movement cannot give much encouragement to the national headquarters of the movement in Shanghai.

The scheduled Christmas day mass meeting was held in the assembly hall of the Provincial Educational Association building, but for some reason it did not develop much of interest. The audience was a floating one, and from beginning to end its numbers did not total more than 300. This was inspite of two so-called prominent speakers from Shanghai.

One of these speakers, the one who because of past and present circumstances ought to have appealed most to local partisans of the movement, was Mr. Yang Ien-kiang, former student and graduate of the Chekiang First Normal School and now on the editorial board of the Students' Magazine, published by the Commercial Press. The second speaker on the platform in the so-called monster demonstration yesterday was a Mr. Chang, a friend of the first speaker, whose full name none of the local papers seemed to have learned nor does repeated

(Continued on Page 2)

SUNDAY CIRCULATION

December 21st, 1924.

Net Circulation (including correspondents and exchange)	7,881
Less Free Copies...	135
NET PAID	7,746
Today's Gross Circulation...	8,000

OUSTED CHIEF OF KIANGSU NOW COMING HERE, BELIEF

Quits Capital After Long Period Of Delay

CITY IS ORDERLY

Chaotic Conditions Are Smoothed Over

BY D. J. LEWIS

Nanking, Dec. 27, 4 P. M. —Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, former Tuchun of Kiangsu Province and Inspector General of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi and prior to the outbreak of the civil war last September one of the most important men in China, early this morning quietly slipped out of his yamen and accompanied by his Chief-of-staff, General Lu boarded the Chinese gunboat Chang Ching and is now supposed to be on his way to a refuge either in one of the foreign concessions in Shanghai or in Japan.

Former Civil-Governor Han Kuo-chuan, now tupan of Kiangsu is in command of Chi's former troops at Nanking numbering somewhere in the neighborhood of 10,000 and in spite of the stirring events in the Kiangsu capital in the last few days, all is now peaceful and quiet. The Nanking troops are under the direct control of Gen. Soong Long-tsai.

Just what is likely to happen in Nanking in the next few days no one of course can say but two forecasts predominate: One is to the effect that Governor Han, a native Kiangsu man, may remain with some minor military official in direct charge of the troops.

RAILROAD CLOSED

The other possibility is that Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, now somewhere in Shantung Province with a large force of Fengtien soldiers, may come to Nanking without delay, and in case this eventuates, Lu may bring with him Provisional President Tuan's brother-in-law Wu and also General Ho Feng-lin, former Defense Commissioner at Shanghai and install them in Nanking as Military and Civil Governor respectively.

There are rumors here that the Tientsin-Pukow Railway has been cut at Paotaowchien, Chihli Province and at Hanchwang in Shantung Province, but it is believed that the real reason for these reports is that the railroad has been closed to everything except troop trains moving southward in the direction of Nanking carrying General Lu's forces of Fengtien troops.

Passengers northward from Shanghai yesterday were turned back when they reached Nanking. It was reported that Lu and the Fengtien troops would be in the Kiangsu capital at 11 o'clock tonight.

Marshal Chi, it seems stuck to his post in Nanking to the last minute, hoping that his troops at Shanghai, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Chekiang would finally rally to the banner of their old leader.

HELD CAPTIVE

But after ten days of waiting, in which time he exerted every possible measure to induce his old forces to come to his support, he finally learned yesterday that his most trusted general Yang Tsung-pu, in charge of 3,000 troops of Soochow together with Colonels Chow and Chen of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of the Third Brigade of the Second Division, were being held captive by their own men, who had in the mean time held a meeting and elected their own officers. The new com-

(Continued on Page 4)

SUN SERIOUSLY ILL; UNABLE TO LEAVE TIENTSIN

Japanese Physician Declares Southern Leader Can't Come To Capital

(Special Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS)

Peking, Dec. 27.—A Japanese physician, who examined Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Tientsin, reported that the Southern leader will not be able to leave Tientsin for the next three weeks and possibly not then.

Dr. Sun, the physician said, is suffering from serious kidney trouble.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 21.—It is still uncertain when Dr. Sun Yat-sen will come to Peking. General Li Lieh-chun left here this morning for Tientsin. Before his departure he stated that he would return with Dr. Sun within the next few days.

KIANGSU TROOPS AT SOOCHOW TO SUPPORT PEKING

Transfer Allegiance From Chi To Central Government; Chamber Pays Up

(China Press Correspondence)

Soochow, Dec. 26.—General Yang Tsung-pu, the military commander here on December 24 definitely announced that his troops stationed at Soochow will support Provisional President Tuan Chi-jui and the Central Government, taking the same position as that of General Kung Paung-tu, which was reported in the CHINA PRESS last week. Efforts are also being made to induce the troops stationed Wusih, Changchow and Chinkiang to follow the same course, but it still remains to be seen whether all of the troops in southern Kiangsu will side with the Peking Government against Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan who has been trying to induce them to come to Nanking and support him against Peking.

There are two camps of soldiers of about 1,000 men each stationed outside the city walls of Soochow. Both groups on Christmas Eve informed their officers that they would no longer accept orders and as a result there was considerable excitement all day Christmas.

CHAMBER PAYS TROOPS

Soldiers of the Second Kiangsu Division were pacified late Wednesday night when the local Chamber of Commerce turned over $30,000 to General Sen Tsen Kang for payment to his men after the failure of Marshal Chi in Nanking to remit their pay for the last two months.

There had been considerable unrest among the soldiers and on last Monday night, it is understood, they held a meeting at which they decided to resort to direct violence if there were not some remittances forthcoming. They advised Marshal Chi that the would not come to Nanking, although he has had long strings of cars waiting on the sidings here for some days for their transportation to the Kiangsu capital. They will support the civil governor of Kiangsu, it is said, and also the Central Government in Peking. It is thought, however, that the military governor of Wusih is still loyal to Chi, although it is generally known that the governors of all the principal localities along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway are considering declaring for the Central Government.

CITY GATES CLOSED

Thursday night there was a general irregular mobilisation among the soldiers, and it became necessary for the officers under the leadership of General Sen,

(Continued on Page 2)

CHEN LOH-SAN STARTS DRIVE TO OUST TULI OF CHEKIANG

Trains Now Running Only As Far As Sungkiang

SUN TO GIVE UP?

Will Retire Without Struggle, View Taken Here

While Chi Hsieh-yuan, ousted tuchun of Kiangsu province, was quitting his capital at Nanking early yesterday morning, the first menacing gesture was made in a campaign designed to push out of office Sun Chuan-fang, Chi's ally in the Kiangsu-Chekiang war, when the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway was cut between Sungkiang and Kashing by troops of the former Chekiang fourth division headed by their old leader, General Chen Loh-san.

Details regarding the action taken by General Chen were not known here last night. At the Shanghai South station, trains were being dispatched along the Hangchow line, but they were going only as far as Sungkiang. It was not believed that any damage had been done to the railway right-of-way by the troops beyond the removal of some of the rails.

The new move against the former Chihli alignment in Central China comes after weeks of careful preparation and maneuvering behind the scenes. Chen Loh-san, it is believed, must have the cooperation, either active or passive, of General Chang Yung-ming, Hupeh leader, who, since the flight of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang and General Ho Feng-lin to Japan at the close of the Kiangsu-Chekiang war, has been in control of the yamen at Lunghwa and the district to the south of the Settlement. Unless there were an alliance of some sort, Chen Loh-san would be bottled up and without access to munitions and supplies, which, it is presumed are being sent him from Shanghai.

THINK SUN WILL QUIT

Observers here were not inclined to believe that the action taken by Chen Loh-san in cutting the railway presages another war in the vicinity of Shanghai. Sun Chuan-fang, they pointed out, must realise that the end has come, temporarily at least, for his suzerainty over Chekiang, and, facing the prospect of heavy losses in a vain struggle, will give up and retire to Fukien, possibly after making a show of force at the Chekiang capital and endeavoring to obtain from the business interests of that city financial reimbursement for his withdrawal.

Chen Loh-san, who is taking the lead in the drive against Sun Chuan-fang, is well-known as a Chekiang commander. At the outset of the Chekiang-Kiangsu war, he and his men were stationed on the Ihing front, later falling back on Shanghai after the debacle in Chekiang which forced Lu Yung-hsiang to turn over the province to Sun Chuan-fang.

When Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin fled to Japan, Chen Loh-san was supposed to have accompanied them, although this is not definitely known. In any event, he has been in Shanghai in recent weeks and while here conducted a series of conferences with former Chekiang leaders at which the present campaign was organized. Among his allies, Chen Loh-san is supposed to number the troops which previously led an "independence" movement at Ningpo. In his own forces, the former Chekiang fourth division, he has

approximately 8,000 men, all well-equipped with both artillery and light guns to support them.

EFFECT LOCALLY

What effect Chen Lou-nan's election will have on the local military situation is problematical. As already pointed out, it is quite certain that Chen has the support of Chang Ying-ming. Sun Chuan-fang, at latest reports, still had a small number of his troops in possession of the Arsenal, but it is not believed that these would attempt to hold out against the far superior forces of Chang Ying-ming. No opposition is expected either from Kung Paung-tu, Kiangsu leader who has been endeavoring vainly for several weeks past to assert his rights to the military governorship of Shanghai and Sungkiang. In view of the present situation in Kiangsu and the flight of Tuchun Chi, it is not believed that Kung Paung-tu will do anything except to attempt to maintain a neutral position in the matter. Among other things, Kung Paung-tu's final elimination from the race for the military governorship here is expected as one result of the move against Sun.

Aside from the new interruption to traffic on the railway, everything was quiet here yesterday. There were no troop movements in the immediate vicinity of the Settlement and no unrest or anxiety was shown.

AIR PROGRAM IS INTERRUPTED BY POWER SHUT-OFF

Abrupt Termination Results As Lights Go Out In Control Station

Failure of power at the French Tramways Electric Power Station in the French Concession was responsible for the abrupt termination of the THE CHINA PRESS-Kellogg Radiocasting station's program last night.

A second failure occurred in the midst of what was meant to be an apology on the part of the Radio Editor of THE CHINA PRESS. In the middle of a lovely soprano solo there was a short whizz and the tiny light that notifies the radio announcer that the program is "in the air" was extinguished.

Telephone calls soon elicited the information that the electric power had failed and that the French concession was in darkness. Shortly after came the word from the main radio station at the Kellogg plant on Route Pere Robson that the damage had been repaired and broadcasting could go on again.

It was in the midst of a repetition of the interrupted song that the incident was repeated so that broadcasting from THE CHINA PRESS-Kellogg station was discontinued for the evening. The entire program, with the exception of the concluding, twice-interrupted musical number had been given, however, so that all the fans missed were the last few notes and the usual "good night."

The two-day holiday enabled the station to give listeners a long news report of accumulated events and the music selected was varied and pleasing. The opening number was the bright and jazzy "Tia Juana" by Gene Rodemich's orchestra (Brunswick record 2630-A).

Afterwards Marion Harris sang sang "Hey Hey and Hee Hee" a comic-jazz song (Brunswick record 2632-B). Two lovely violin solos, the "Meditation" from "Thais" and "Humoresque" by Frederic Fradkin (Brunswick record 20019-A and 20019-B) and the interrupted "Return Victorious" from "Aida" made up the rest of the program.

There will be no broadcasting tonight but we shall be in the air again on Monday, as usual, at 6 p.m.

HEAVY GERMAN GUNS PLOT IS SEEN IN BERLIN

Secret Means To Manufacture Steel Blocks Bared By Commission

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Dec. 26.—Le Quotidien announces that the Interallied Commission for Military Control has discovered in Berlin secret clauses for the manufacture of many thousands of blocks of steel which could be transformed into heavy guns.

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Rabid Talk In Anti-Christian Xmas Day Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

verbal inquiry seem able to secure it.

VIEWS OF PRESS

The local papers have been making capital of the "anti" movement as news, but so far only the Hangchow Daily Herald has carried an editorial in support of its policy and purpose. Its activities have been simply reported to the reading public. There has certainly been no warm-hearted support of the movement even among the students, and the flare-up of the past few days bids fair to satisfy even the more ardent of the local leaders.

Enquiry in the government schools brings out the information that only a negligible percentage of the students are interesting themselves in the movement.

In contrast with the movement which has for its object the destruction of the Church and the exposure of Christianity as a vast system of superstition, supported by capitalism, the Christian community of the city has been widely observing the birthday of the founder of Christianity. In addition to celebrations in both the Y. W and Y. M. C. A.'s, every church has had a special service for its own membership, and some have given special entertainment for the children of the non-Christian homes in their community.

Every evening this week, beginning with Sunday had seen some such celebration of Christmas, and each has attempted to make a constructive contribution to those who attended. The Christian demonstration has been the more effective, though less demonstrative of the two. Many of the students who have been taking part in the "anti" movement are such good fellows that they could not refuse when asked to join in the movement.

CHURCH RECORDS GAINS

To be sure the anti-Christian movement is young, while the object of its attack in Hangchow can now be considered well-established. The Christian Community here now numbers approximately 1,500 and its numbers are being added to yearly. With the week one of the churches has celebrated its sixtieth anniversary, and a few months before its formal organisation the movement had been launched.

Plans are being made now for a formal city-wide observance of the sixtieth anniversary of the coming of Christianity to the city. Two or three days before this celebration there is to be a joint celebration of the sixtieth birthday of three pastors of the Presbyterian Church, and five years ago another pastor still living and active in his work celebrated his seventieth birthday.

LOCAL DEMONSTRATION

The Anti-Christian demonstration in Shanghai which was held on Christmas Day at Fuh Tan University at Kiangwan, did not create much excitement and consisted chiefly of a gathering of some 150 students at the school to hear addresses on the so-called iniquities of Christianity. There were several speakers all of whom condemned Christianity as a tool of Western imperialism. The meeting was presided over by a member of the recently organised Anti-Christian League, which is popularly supposed to receive its inspiration, financial and otherwise, from Moscow.

Justice Mckenna Will Leave Bench

(China Press Radio)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 25.—Joseph McKenna, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, indicated today his intention of resigning within a few weeks. His intimate friends have been urging him to retire for some time on account of his age. He is eighty-one years old.

HOLIDAY CRIME EPIDEMIC ADDS TO YEAR'S TOTAL

Thousands Of Dollars Stolen By Armed Robbers In Series Of Raids

The year's record for armed robberies in the Settlement was swelled to an alarming extent over the Christmas holidays, when, in addition to two holdups which resulted in murder as well as robbery, four other raids were made.

Three men, two of whom were armed, stole $1,300 in money and property in a holdup in a dwelling at 840 Taku Road Wednesday night. The inmates of the house were herded together in one room and the door was locked by the bandits. Then they made a leisurely tour of the house, taking everything of value.

A similar raid occurred at 57 Chu Pao-san Road, French Concession at 5 p.m. Friday. There were ten men in the gang of outlaws, all of them armed. Jewelry, and $1,000 in notes, was stolen by them and all succeeded in making a getaway without difficulty.

The occupant of a dwelling at 155 Amoy Road foiled a gang of five men, each of whom was armed with what are believed to be imitation pistols. The intruders came to the place at 9 o'clock Thursday morning and said that they desired to rent rooms. As they drew their weapons and ordered the residents of the house to turn over their valuables, the occupant of an upper floor blew a police whistle and all five men fled, taking nothing with them.

A lone gunman took $70 from the till of a Chinese drygoods shop at 299 Sinza Road at 5:30 p.m. on Thursday. The man entered the shop with his weapon drawn. At the time there were between 30 and 40 customers in the place, besides a number of shop assistants, but before they realised what was happening the gunman had jumped the counter, looted the till and run out. No attempt was made to give an alarm.

Kiangsu Troops At Soochow To Support Peking

(Continued from Page 1)

himself a native of Soochow, to take the men in hand to restrain them. The city gates were closed at six o'clock and are now being closed daily at from six to seven-thirty, with a semblance of partial martial law about the outside of the city.

In the meantime, the rumor reached the ears of the Chamber of Commerce, who at a special meeting in the Liu Garden, after long debate decided that it would be possible, for the present at least, in view of the fact that it is no longer necessary to make monthly remittances to General Chi at Nanking, to use this money in paying the soldiers, who would otherwise have had to draw it from Nanking.

British Steamer Damaged In Suez

(Reuter's Service)

Port Said, Dec. 26.—The British steamer City of Durham, from Hankow to London, damaged her propeller in the Suez Canal and is detained at Port Said, but the accident is probably not serious.

"..... Awfully sorry not to keep my appointment. I was reading "Six Months Prisoner of the Szechwan Military"—it was so intensely interesting....."
"SIX MONTHS PRISONER OF THE SZECHWAN MILITARY"
is the book you should read. For sale by all Booksellers. Price: Mex. $6.50.

PRINCE REGENT OPENS MEET OF JAPANESE DIET

Interesting Session Forecast By Politicians; Many Domestic Issues

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Dec. 26.—The fiftieth session of the Diet was formally opened by the Regent today. The real work of the session will begin on January 20.

The session according to leading politicians is foreshadowed one of the most interesting ever held, features of which will be mostly domestic, including the long promised franchise bill, by which it is understood that every male over 25 years, with a few exceptions, will be enfranchised. The reform of the Upper House is also proposed. The former measure is expected to pass, but the latter, in regard to which representatives are reported to be practically unanimous, is likely to meet strenuous opposition from the Peers themselves.

Another aspect lending interest to the coming proceedings is the uncertainty regarding the solidarity of the present coalition behind the Government, for in spite of assurances to the contrary from leaders, the attitude of various groups on important domestic issues is believed to have weakened the union, which last May carried the present Ministry to power.

Further, it is expected that questions affecting Japan's foreign relations and the Government's policy vis a vis China will be given the largest share of attention by the members of the Diet.

PLAN REFORM BILL

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Dec. 27.—This evening in the Diet Mr. Yokota, the Minister of Justice, announced that a Government Peers Reform Bill would be introduced during the Session. This announcement followed a threat from the Seiyukai rank and file to introduce a resolution demanding the reform of the Upper House.

Prince Yamagata Will Return Visit Of Governor Merlin

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Dec 27.—Prince Isaburo Yamagata, son of the late Prince Yamagata, and an adviser to the privy council, has been appointed envoy for returning the visit to Japan of M. Merlin, Governor-General of Indo-China.

Wrigley's Gum
Cleanses the Teeth

FRENCH SEAMEN IN CUSTODY ON ARMS CHARGES

Two Arrested Following Chase In Which Contraband Was Dropped, Claim

Pierre Antonorsi and Jean Colombine, seamen on the French mail liner Andre Lebon, were taken into custody at 7:30 p.m. Friday night after a chase in which a Sikh Constable says he saw one of the men drop some ammunition. When searched at the police station, the men were found to have no contraband in their possession, but the Sikh produced nine rounds of ammunition which he said one of them had dropped on Yangtszepoo Road, and a few minutes afterward a foreigner brought to the station a .26 caliber revolver and 49 rounds of ammunition which he had picked up on Baikal Road between Yangtszepoo Road and Studley Avenue. Later, another five rounds of ammunition were found in a search of this district made by the police.

The men were first stopped by the Sikh Constable in an attempt to search them. They fled, however, and the Sikh blew his whistle. Chinese Constable 1689 ran up and caught one of the men. Turning his prisoner over to the Sikh, the Chinese constable then chased the second man and captured him at Studley Avenue, just as Detective Sergeant Repas appeared and headed the man off.

The accused are to be arraigned in the French Consular Court.

Community Church In New Home Jan. 1

The new Community Church building will be opened for public service first at a meeting for prayer and praise 9:30 o'clock New Year's morning.

No prayer meeting will be held New Year's eve. The usual Sunday morning services will be in the American School today. This afternoon will see the first of the combined services with the Navy Y. M. C. A. Sukiyaki will be served at 6 o'clock with services at 7 o'clock.

Japanese Diplomats Are Shifted About

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Dec 27.—The official gazette issued today announces the following changes of diplomats:

Mr. Sawada to be the Councillor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington; Mr. Yano to be First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Brussels; and Mr. Tamura to be Second Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

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Liuho, Devastated By War, Reawakens To Life; S'hai Visitors Stage Xmas Fete

Grace Hospital Scene Of Merriment As Unexpected Guests Drop In And Bring Christmas Cheer To Those In Need

Devastated Liuho is reawakening to life, as evidenced by the following interesting account of a Christmas incident at Grace Hospital, told by Miss Rosa Palmborg of the Seventh Day Baptist Mission.

It will be remembered that Miss Palmborg and Miss Crandall were rescued by force when the shelling of Liuho began to be serious during the recent war. They were loath to leave the hospital and were persuaded to quit the place by Mr. Gannon, an American newspaper correspondent there, only when he agreed to their request to take their Chinese patients too. He commandeered a motor van into which he piled the occupants and the two women—just in time. The hospital was hit by several shells immediately after. Miss Palmborg's story follows:

A TRUE CHRISTMAS STORY

By Rosa Palmborg

It was Christmas eve. The doctors of the Liuho hospital had been very busy all day, and there had been no time to make any preparations for Christmas. I came back at dark from the town, where I had been working with the women and girls of my sewing class. I was weary, and the place seemed dark and dreary, and in such a turmoil, with the evidences of the work of carpenters, masons and painters all around, I said with a sigh: "It does not seem much like Christmas!"

LETTERS ARRIVE

However, there were letters from home which had arrived while I was in town, and some presents, too. The supper took longer than usual, as the letters were read aloud, so that both could enjoy them while eating. As the last one was opened, there came a hail from the yard below, and voices, instantly recognizable as foreigners, were heard.

Who could it be? Which of our friends had come from Shanghai so late and how had they come? Dr. C. went down to investigate. I thought from the joyful sounds that it must be some especial friends of hers. When she came back laughing and chatting with four happy looking people who were strangers to me I waited a moment for an introduction, and as none was forthcoming, I asked for one, only to find that they were strangers to her also! So they introduced themselves.

ALL SURPRISED

Still more surprising, they had brought with them a very inviting looking basket, with a large sprig of holly on it, which immediately brought the feeling of Christmas, which had been lacking before. And—would wonders never cease?—here was a tiny little package done up in the usual red and white which proved to be the proverbial "precious thing in a small package," a gift of money for the hospital!

To cap the climax, these friends from "out of the east" invited the two doctors to a Christmas dinner, on their beautiful house-boat. We felt as if it were all a dream as we walked over to the canal by the light of the lanterns, and came upon the large house-boat, all dressed up with red Chinese lanterns, evergreens and holly and a real Christmas tree, whose candles were lighted for our benefit. Surely fairyland had come to Liuho!

HOLIDAY SPIRIT

Then ensued an evening of such good cheer and fun and good things to eat, as one could never have imagined in this corner of the world.

More beautiful yet, these friends had loaded up with apples, oranges and toys to distribute to the Chinese children whom they should meet on the way. Was ever a more beautiful Christmas holiday trip taken?

It has left a trail of joy and the very spirit of Christmas in its wake. The doctors came home feeling that they would like to go out and distribute all their remaining possessions to those more needy than themselves!

Then they found presents from other friends in Shanghai, prompted by the spirit of sympathy and love. Tears of joy came to our eyes—joy in the thought of the friendship, love, and kindness of so many people. Had I said it was not like Christmas? Never was there such a Christmas before.

tribute all their remaining possesthemselves!

Ousted Chief Of Kiangsu Now Coming Here, Belief

(Continued from Page 1)

mander at Soochow is Zen Zao-wen, a former captain of artillery.

Another report in circulation in Nanking this afternoon is that Chi's former troops in Wusih have moved to Soochow and joined the forces there.

NANKING QUIET

The lack of uneasiness in Nanking, apparently is due largely to the influence of Wang Kwei-lin, Commissioner of Police of Kiangsu Province, who during the past ten days has maintained excellent order in spite of the confusion resulting from the mix-up over the military governorship.

There are reports in Nanking that Marshal Chi was able to leave Nanking with from $400,000 to $1,000,000 which he raised from the Nanking commercial interests. As an offset to this report however, is the other report that he left Nanking practically bankrupt and unable to pay his troops, which in reality may have been the reason for their failure to rally to his defense.

No information is available to indicate that either Chen Tao-yuan Chi's commander at Hsuchowfu, or Kung Paung-tu, commander at Shanghai are to receive any rewards from the new regime which has now come in.

Han Kuo-chun, recently appointed Military Governor of Kiangsu by Peking Mandate is a native of this province and is generally respected for his literary attainments under the old dynasty. He is now 68 years of age and it is possible that he may find the stirring military events in the provincial capital too trying for a man of his years.

CITES LOYALTY

I had two interviews with Governor Han yesterday and today upon which occasions he stated his deep interest in the welfare of the province and his earnest desire to prevent further bloodshed and disorder. He stated his belief that all of the Kiangsu troops will remain loyal to him.

Chi's reason for hanging on, in Han's opinion, was Chi's conviction that the appointment of Marshal Lu as tupan of Kiangsu constituted a personal insult and he hoped to resist the order to the last. Governor Han believes that Chi will finally go to Japan after a few days stay in Shanghai.

Governor Han also stated that Marshal Chi and General Sun Chuan-fang of Cheklang had an alliance to resist Peking, but that Sun had sent neither troops nor money to Nanking to help Chi.

Governor Han also stated that Kung Paung-tu, Defense Commissioner at Shanghai had announced his intention of supporting the Peking Government.

"My aim," said Governor Han, "is to prevent any further warfare in Kiangsu Province. The Kiangsu people have suffered great losses in the past three months and I consider myself justified in any small measures which I may have taken to prevent further bloodshed through the continued resistance of Marshal Chi.

"All troops in Kiangsu Province are ready to follow my instructions. The real trouble in the last two weeks has been due to the fact that there have been two heads to the province, Chi and myself. The troops were formerly under Marshal Chi and I hesitated in issuing any direct orders, but I am in sympathy with Peking and am working with Tuan Chi-jui to bring peace.

SITUATION HOPEFUL

While it is true that Gen. Ho Feng-lin has been appointed to assume command of the 19th Division at Shanghai, I have received no direct instructions from the Peking Government and it is not believed that General Ho will take over this position at present."

When asked regarding the general situation in the Province, Governor Han said in spite of the disturbances of the last few days, the present situation is hopeful and that matters soon will be arranged satisfactorily without recourse to armed force or fighting.

He also stated that either Kung Paung-tu or Chen Tao-yuan might be appointed commander of the military forces in the Province. Gov. Han said that he and Chi and Lu were agreed on this point.

FENGTIEN TROOPS MOVE

(Eastern News Agency)

Tsinan, Dec. 24.—This morning, a train laden with Fengtien troops under the command of General Chang Tsung-chang passed here, proceeding southward. It is reported that more troops are about to be transported south. General Chang Tsung-chan and General Wu Kuang-shin for some time past have been sitting in conference with General Cheng Shih-chi, Tuli of Shantung.

General Luard To Command British Forces In China

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 25.—Major-General C. Luard, C. B., C. M. G., has been appointed G. O. C. British forces in China, vice Major-General Sir John Fowler, K. C. M. G., C. B., D. S. O.

Two Released At Beginning Of Olesen Murder Case

(Continued from Page 1)

hearing, expected to be shortly after the first of the year.

The Acting consul general for Denmark, Mr. H. Hergel, was assessor and Mr. Zau was magistrate.

Deu testified the first he knew of the murder of Miss Olesen was December 18, the day after the crime, when Tsz advised him that Miss Olesen had been attacked. He said he left Miss Olesen's employ December 16, the day before the murder.

Police arrested Deu when he appeared at Bubbling Well police station with some of the silverware taken from Miss Olesen's home. He said this had been left at his house by one of the accused. He testified there had been previous mumblings among the servants to administer a sleeping potion to their "missee" but that he had refused to take part. Robbery, Deu said, was the motive for the crime.

TELLS OF SLAYING

Tsang, one of the accused who has served a previous term in jail, struck the blow that first felled Miss Olesen, Dong testified. Dong, also with a previous conviction, said the foreign woman and the coolie had quarreled and that Miss Olesen had treated the coolie roughly for disobedience to orders. Tsang attacked her with a piece of wood but was knocked down. He got hold of a table leg and dashed it across the woman's head. The other servants joined in the assault, Dong testified.

The body of the woman was dragged into the bathroom by an electric light cord around the neck. A sheet was placed over the body and the servants spread to various parts of the house, searching for valuables. They all left together.

Dong testified that original plans called for only an attack on Miss Olesen with fists, in a combined demand for wages.

REVENGE MOTIVE

Tsang, admitted cell-mate of Dong, testified that Dong spurred him into pulling the leg off the kitchen table. He said revenge was the only motive.

Tsang admitted that he struck Miss Olesen but said that Dong had attacked her first. He said he went out of the house to appease the curiosity of the neighbors regarding the noise in the house and found the body in the bathroom when he returned.

Tsang also admitted that he struck Miss Olesen with a bottle upon the urging of Dong but only after she was unconscious. He accused Dong of engineering the entire attack.

Ex-Soldiers Held For Arms Possession

Shih Kyung-piao and Kau Shien-tsau, former soldiers, were before Mixed Court yesterday on charges of possession of firearms and ammunition.

Their case was remanded two weeks for further investigation. They were arrested Friday on Fokien Road with automatic pistols and 86 rounds of ammunition in their possession.

Leu Ming-laung was also before the court for possession of firearms. He was arrested Friday with a pistol and six rounds of ammunition. His case was adjourned one week.

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TWO INSURANCE FIRMS COMPLETE GIANT MERGER

Local insurance circles and the numerous policy holders of the Companies concerned will be interested in the news received of the formal approval by the Missouri insurance commission of the merger of the International Life and the Standard Life of St. Louis, probably the largest transaction of its kind in American life underwriting history. The deal involves G.$35,000,000 in assets and G.261,000,000 of insurance in force.

The consolidation is consummated by the International Life with G.$26,000,000 of assets and G.$130,000,000 of insurance in force, taking over the entire business of the Standard Life, an Illinois corporation with Home Office at Decatur, Illinois, but with principal offices for several years in St. Louis.

INCREASED ASSETS

Reinsurance arrangements between the two companies during the past few years and their overlapping interests were partly responsible for the merger. The International Life acquires additional assets of G.$9,000,000 and the insurance under policies aggregating more than G.$81,000,000.

Approval of the consolidation was unanimous on the part of both companies and was influenced by a general conviction that although both institutions are prosperous and on a satisfactory basis the merger would enable the management to reduce combined overhead expenses by several hundred thousand dollars a year.

The insurance commissioners of Missouri, Alabama, Illinois and Arkansas, together with expert actuarial counsel, former the commission which investigated and approved this merger. The above four insurance commissioners jointly signed a letter going to all the policyholders of the Standard Life as follows:

"The Insurance Departments of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Alabama, have approved the reinsurance contract between the Standard Life Insurance Company of Illinois and the International Life Insurance Company of Missouri. The International Life assumes all the obligations of the policies heretofore issued by the Standard Life, which are now in full force, and you should hereafter pay your premiums to the International Life. St. Louis, Missouri.

IN FRONT RANK

"The International Life is in the hands of able officers, who are giving the business their undivided attention and time. As a result of this merger, the International Life will have in force about $260,000,000 of insurance and will have total assets of approximately $35,000,000. It is to your interest to keep your insurance in force."

The business of the International Life is making satisfactory progress throughout China as elsewhere in the world. The company's present absorption of the Standard Life places it in even a stronger position than ever before and puts it well in the front group of the big successful life insurance companies of the world.

Its progress during the first fifteen years has been more rapid than that of any other company, due largely to its excellent policies and good service. The general agents for China are the International Insurance Office, Inc., 17 The Bund, Shanghai.

BARNHART BROTHERS & SPINDLER OF CHICAGO, ILL U. S. A. Announce the appointment of Messrs: Bartlett Yung & Co. 17 Honan Road, Shanghai, Tel. C. 1875 as their sole agent for China.

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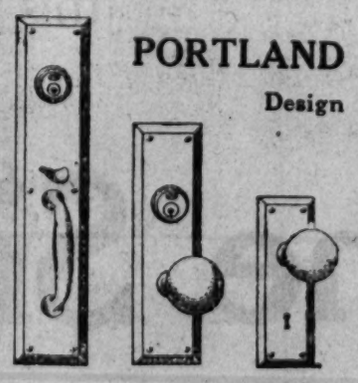

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POLICE CAPTURE MAN WHO ROBBED 5 FRENCH HOMES

Thief Seized As He Returns To Cache Of Loot At Grave Side

The French police have arrested the perpetrators of the series of burglaries which was perpetrated recently in the block on Route de Grouchy between Routes Doumer and Mayenne. Between November 20 and December 4 five houses had been entered and silverware and other valuable articles had been taken away. Among the victims were Messrs. Drake, Novelly, Twogood, Guest, Walters and Sheridan.

The problem before the French police was quite a difficult one, as it was evident that they had to deal with a clever and experienced burglar. However, they set about the solution in characteristic fashion.

One of the detectives working around the outskirts found a lot of articles under a grave which in the ordinary course would not be offered as presents to the dead. Instead of removing the articles, he made arrangements to have the spot watched. In due course some one came along to claim these articles. He was nabbed and questioned.

In the end he confessed not only to having stolen the articles in question from No. 145 Route de Grouchy, but also to having been the perpetrator of all the burglaries in that block.

The culprit is not unknown either to the French police or the International police; he is wanted on both sides of the old Yangkingpang for little "jobs" in which he is said to have been the moving spirit.

This Man, Perhaps, Has Two Lives, But Police Are Doubters

Slayer, Condemned 4 Years Ago Is Still Very Much Alive

Spiritualists and other explorers of the after-world will no doubt be quite profoundly interested in the case of Wong Tih-ming, condemned armed robber, as are police of the Settlement just now.

On May 19, 1921, Wong was sentenced by the Mixed Court to undergo the death penalty following his conviction on charges of attempted murder, armed robbery and possession of firearms. In accordance with the usual practice in cases involving capital punishment, Wong was promptly handed over to the yamen of the military governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang in order that the court's sentence might be carried out. No notification was ever received by the Court that Wong's earthly life had not been terminated in accordance with its dictum, and in the absence of such notification, it was quite naturally presumed that the ill-behaved Wong was no more.

Imagine, then, the surprise occasioned when quite recently Wong himself, very much alive and entirely at liberty, was found to be a resident of Chapei. Inexplicable as the incident is, police see nothing which savors of the supernatural in it. They are accordingly holding Wong to await instructions from the Mixed Court as to his ultimate disposal.

Former Bishop Of Singapore Succumbs

(China Press Radio)

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26.—George H. Beckwey, ex-Bishop of Singapore, died Christmas Eve.

'HOLY YEAR' IS INAUGURATED BY CHURCH AT ROME

Pope Opens Doors Of St. Peter's At Impressive Ceremony

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, Dec. 24.—"Holy Year," which is now celebrated every quarter of a century and which is expected to bring millions of pilgrims to Rome during 1925, was inaugurated by His Holiness, the Pope, opening the holy door of St. Peters Cathedral today.

The ceremony was most impressive and brilliant.

The Pope, attended by his religious and secular court, went in procession to St. Peters and amid a solemn silence thrice struck the door with a gold hammer, saying "Aperite mihi portas justitiae" (open to me the doors of justice), whereupon workmen slowly lowered the door which had already been cut away from the wall and rolled it from the entrance. The sides and the threshold were then washed with holy water before the Pope passed through.

The bells of St. Peters Cathedral and of four hundred other churches then announced that "Holy Year" had begun.

After the ceremony the doors of St. Peters were thrown open and crowds of the faithful passed through the newly-opened door, symbolising the eternal doors of the City of God. Each one kissed the doorpost as he passed.

SECOND CLASS MAIL POSTAGE INCREASE URGED

Move Launched To Raise Revenue For Employees Wage Boost

(China Press Radio)

Washington, Dec. 25.—In seeking to make the Post Office Department self supporting the government is undertaking to make certain classes of mail users pay for special privileges granted by Congress to other classes.

Mr. Baldwin, President of the National Congressional Post Office Committee, opposed the increase of second class mail rates recommended in the bill to provide revenue to cover the advance in pay of postal employees.

Mr. Baldwin charged that the report was framed with the one idea of showing the great expense to the government of handling this class of mail matter.

Tirana Occupied By Zogus Troops

(China Press Radio)

Belgrade, Dec. 26.—The occupation of Tirana by armed Zogus troops is confirmed in dispatches from Albania. Fannoli reports that there were three Serbians among the prisoners taken with the defenders.

SOCIETY'S TEA DANCE TO AID NEEDY RUSSIANS

'At Home' Affair Planned By Ladies Of Benevolent Society

The Ladies of the Russian Benevolent Society will give an "at home" in the form of a tea dance, the proceeds from which will be devoted to the alleviation of the condition of the thousands of unfortunate Russians here who are in dire distress. The "at home" will be at the Hotel Majestic on January 14, from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The committee of the society, which is composed of Madame Bary, chairman, Mr. Nikolas A. Ivanow, Mr. Yaron, Mr. Grosse, and Mesdames Ivanow, Fumagalli, Zundbladt, Gronnikoff and Heiman, are arranging a pleasant entertainment for the afternoon and those attending may be assured of having a good time while they are helping a good cause. It was announced yesterday that the entire ballet of Madame Tomina's School has consented to give three or four numbers. Mr. Schultz, of the Russo-Asiatic bank, is treasurer of the society and also a member of the committee.

Tickets at $2 each may be obtained from any of the members of the committee.

Woman Is Victim Of Brutal Murder

The body of a Chinese woman, identified as a widow residing at O-37 Pau Zung Lee, Robinson Road, was found by the Police Friday morning in a vacant lot off Robison Road. The head was almost severed from the trunk, and there were other wounds showing ghastly mutilation by choppers. The scene where the body was discovered is not far from the woman's residence.

A rope had been tied around the body, and the victim had also been gagged. Apparently, her assailants then carried her to the vacant lot and butchered her with a chopper.

RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RE-OPENED

Reply From Tokyo Expected As Hearings Resume After 3 Weeks

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 26.—The Russo-Japanese negotiations are probably being resumed tomorrow after three weeks suspension.

At the last meeting it was resolved to refer certain questions to Tokio. It is understood that Tokio has now replied.

WU DISCHARGES STAFF; REMAINS AT CHIKUNGSHAN

Former Leader Of Chihli Is Now Really A Private Citizen, Report

(Eastern News Agency)

Hankow, Dec. 25.—According to travellers, who have just arrived here from Chikungshan, Marshal Wu Pei-fu on the 22nd instant abolished his temporary offices there and discharged his staff-officers, adjustants and employes, thus in both theory and practice carrying into effect his decision to quit his office.

At the same time, Marshal Wu is said to have had his several hundred body-guards dispersed by General Li Chi-chen and to have ordered all those representatives, who have been dispatched by various quarters to consult with Marshal Wu, to get back.

It is stated that Marshal Wu his family and a small number of attendants, will remain at Chikungshan for the present.

General Hu Asks Release Of Tien

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 26.—It is understood that General Hu Ching-yi recently telegraphed requesting Marshal Chang Tso-lin to release General Tien Wei-chin, formerly commandant of the 26th Shensi Brigade. It is reported that Marshal Chang is complying with the request and sending General Tien from Chingchow to Tientsin.

PALE PEOPLE ARE IN PERIL

Some Form of Nervous Breakdown Always Threatens Them

Pale people are always nervous. There is a closer connection between the blood and nerves than most people know for all the nourishment that the nerves receives reaches them through the blood. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, known everywhere as a blood builder, have helped so many people with exhausted nervous systems, so many sufferers from neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervous headache and other nervous troubles.

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Dr. Williams's Pink Pills are a tonic for the blood and nerves. They begin at once to enrich the blood and enable it to furnish the nerves with the elements they need to restre them to health. A booklet on the home treatment of nervous disorders that will enable you to help yourself will be sent free on request by the Dr. Williams's Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. Your own druggist can supply you with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or they will be sent by mail, one bottle for $1.50, six bottles for $8. post free.

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The New Rates Will Be

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Domestic Rate . . . . Tls. 0.03 „ „

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Municipal Electricity Department
TEL. C. 283 (ALL DEPARTMENTS)
Showroom 26 NANKING ROAD *Offices:* 17 FOOCHOW ROAD

LAST OF ASIATIC FLEET VESSELS LEAVE FOR SOUTH

Navy 'Y' Responsible For Great Amount Of Entertainment Of Sailors

The last of the Asiatic fleet left yesterday morning for Manila for winter repair work and a continuance of test runs. The Huron, flagship, General Alava, the admiral's yacht, and the Paul Jones and Peary, destroyers, got away yesterday morning. They will join the other vessels of the fleet which went to southern waters several weeks ago.

With the departure of the fleet, the Navy Y.M.C.A. yesterday took stock of its activities with the crew members since the vessels began arriving April 18. Since that time there have been 36 different American warships in port, carrying 6,000 officers and enlisted men. Many of these ships returned after visits to northern ports. The U. S. Transport Chaumont has twice brought new drafts of men to the ships here. The Huron, Black Hawk and destroyers were here all through the recent war period. The Huron, Generals Alava, Paul Jones, Peary and Pigeon were here over Christmas.

The Navy "Y" gymnasium, which has been newly painted and decorated, has been used at least five nights in the week for the past nine months for basketball games and all the sailors' entertainments and has been requisitioned by the community social, business church and college societies for dinners and social evenings.

The Navy "Y" has been equipped with musical instruments and sailor musicians have used these for their own amusement and to furnish orchestra music at dances and movies.

The Navy has given the men 48 hours shore leave at week ends. This gives the sailors a chance to sleep two nights at the Navy "Y" and spend all day Sunday there.

There have been moving pictures shows always twice and often three times a week. There is always piano or orchestra music with the pictures and often, during intermission, a short vaudeville act—dancing, song or juggling.

The Navy "Y" receives the late magazines and sends copies of all of them to the ships of the Yangtsze River Patrol Force and a copy of each is place within a cover on the tables of the lobby at Navy "Y." All the Shanghai daily papers are on the racks in the same room. There is a library of several hundred readable books.

Many entertainments have been given for the sailors at the Navy "Y" during this past month. There have been dances, concerts, socials, movies and evenings of Hindoo, Chinese and Russian jugglers and conjurers.

Perhaps the most enjoyable of all was the Christmas Eve party for sailors to which were invited a number of American and English young ladies. There was a Christmas tree beautifully trimmed and lighted games were played with balls and hoops. There was a Grand March followed by an old fashioned Virginia Reel. Prizes were given to winners of indoor sports.

Messrs. Olney, Robbins, Grimm and Gain of the Huron quartet, sang Christmas songs and then everybody sang carols. Then came refreshments—coffee and sandwiches, orange punch and cakes. Christmas stockings filled with candy and nuts were distributed at the tree. An incident was the presentation to Miss Ethel Lacey of a basket of flowers from the Navy Y.M.C.A. as an expression of appreciation of her help in the entertainment of sailors at the Navy "Y" for the past five years. Miss Lacey is about to leave China for a year's visit at home.

Wrigley's Gum
Perfumes the Breath

Mediators Seek To Avert New Trouble In Shantung

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tsingtao, Dec. 22.—Emissaries from Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, General Hu Ching-yi and General Sun Yueh are in the Tsao Chow district attempting to mediate between the rebellious Lu Su-wen and the Shantung military authorities. Captain Lu, after usurping the command of the Shantung Third Brigade and issuing his defiance against Tuli Cheng and the Shantung military organisation, tentatively agreed to accept a brigadier-generalship in return for keeping the peace. He refused, however, to withdraw his declaration of independence and his pronouncement that his brigade was henceforth a part of Marshal Feng Fu-hsiang's National Army.

Yuen Tseh-san and Sha Yueh-pao, the Peking mediators, apparently had effected an amicable settlement when Lu demanded the inclusion of Honan troops in his brigade which he said he would raise to the strength of a division. This the provincial authorities absolutely refused to sanction and a new serious point of difference arose.

One of Lu's main arguments in seizing command of the Third Brigade was that he wished to afford protection to the people of the district and drive out roving bands of Honanese. He then turned round and insisted upon their inclusion.

Yuen and Sha left Tsinan on Wednesday with Tuli Cheng's ultimatum. At the same time General Hu and Sun sent their emissaries from where their soldiers are operating in Honan.

The Tuli declares that Shantung already has more soldiers than the province can properly support and he does not want to see the provincial treasury further drained by increasing its military strength.

There is considerable anxiety in Tsinan over the failure to hear from the mediators for several days. As a consequence General Hu Yeh-yi, commander of the Shantung Seventh Brigade, was sent to Peking to confer with Marshal Tuan and ascertain whether he can use his personal influence in straightening out the difficulty.

The fact that Marshal Feng's representatives were on the scene early with offers to mediate the points of difference is taken here as being significant. It appears to throw light on Lu's actions, which, very likely, were authorised, if not actively supported, by forces outside the province, the obvious reason being the weakening of Shantung's neutral stand and the bringing of the province under the influence of one or more powerful warlords.

Tuli Cheng, probably finding such a position untenable, already has abrogated his armed neutrality. Officialdom is by no means secure and tranquil for other developments are feared.

COOLIE KILLED AS THIEF NABS RENT RECEIPTS

Is Shot Through Head While Attempting To Protect Money Bag

The murder of a coolie employed to carry rent collections and the theft of $477.50 which he had with him in a leather bag was reported to the police on Christmas day. The scene of the crime was just outside a Chinese house at 111 Kweichow Road.

According to two rent shroffs, whom the coolie was accompanying on their rounds, they had entered the Kweichow Road house to collect rents when they heard a pistol shot. On rushing out, they found the coolie lying on the pavement with a bullet hole in the side of his face. There was no trace of the murderers. None of the residents of the neighborhood had witnessed the shooting, but the description of a man who fled from the alleyway shortly after the shot was heard was furnished to the police by a woman living nearby.

Woman In Krassin Case Sentenced

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Dec. 25.—The Russian woman who was arrested outside the Russian embassy on December 11 for the illegal possession of arms and who declared that her intention was to kill M. Krassin, is stated to be the wife of an American. She has now been sentenced to 3 weeks' imprisonment after which she will be deported.

ALL GERMANY IS INDIGNANT OVER ALLIED DECISION

Postponement Of Evacuation Of Cologne Arouses Astonishment

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Dec. 24.—The French Cabinet has approved of a memorandum of M. Herriot expressing the opinion that it is impossible to evacuate the Cologne Zone.

The memorandum declares that the information received from Germany is sufficient already to demonstrate that in conformity with the Treaty of Versailles it will be impossible to evacuate the Cologne Zone on January 10.

The memorandum also states that negotiations between the Allies are continuing "in the greatest agreement."

Belgium To Repay $27,500,000 Loan Made By America

(*Reuter's Service*)

Brussels, Dec. 24.—The Belgian Government will repay fully to the United States Government on January 1, $27,500,000 of treasury bonds then falling due.

This loan was contracted in 1920 for five years for the purpose of paying for locomotives and supplies of wheat and flour purchased in America.

The sum required to pay off the loan will be deducted from the yield of the Belgian Loan issued in New York on September 1 bearing interest at 6½ per cent.

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BRITAIN UNABLE TO ENTER PACT ON GUARANTEES

French Version Of Meeting Of MacDonald And Herriot Is Made Public

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Dec. 24.—L'Eclair publishes a long document which it claims is the French official account of the conversations between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot at Chequers last autumn, from which it appears that Mr. MacDonald pointed out that it would be very difficult for him to obtain the consent of the Dominions to an agreement safeguarding France and that British naval and military experts were opposed to a treaty of mutual guarantees.

The document states that M. Herriot in reply said that from General Nollet's information it appeared that Germany was preparing an army of a new type. General Nollet was of the opinion that with the 100,000 men allowed her under the Treaty of Versailles, Germany would do again what Prussia did against Napoleon.

According to this document, M. Herriot went on to say that France had a dagger pointed at her heart and that he would not be doing his duty unless he rendered Germany harmless. He would prefer that France should not be paid reparations rather than she should be compelled to give up security.

M. Herriot is said to have stated that if there were another war, France would be wiped off the map.

The document says that Mr. MacDonald replied sympathetically but maintained his point of view.

Quai d'Orsay admits that this account of the Chequers conversations is authentic and the French Government proposes to enquire how L'Eclair obtained it.

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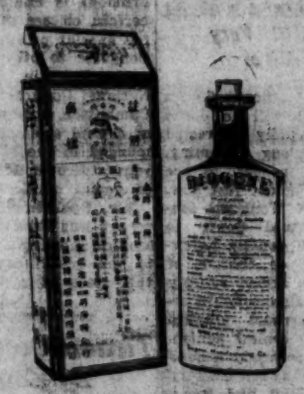

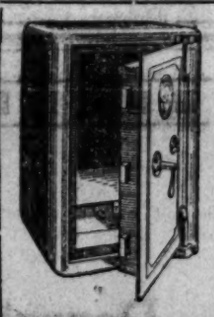

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DOOR.—The door is tough steel ⅝-in. in thickness, and is hung on wrought steel centres.

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24	16	16	TS23	15	11	11	1	2	0	6	10	0	TS23
30	20	20	TS26	21	15	15	2	2	0	8	10	0	TS26
34	22	21	TS28	25	17	16	3	0	0	10	10	0	TS28
42	26	24	TS32	33	21	19	4	3	0	15	10	0	TS32
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Sizes 20-in. to 25-in. fitted with one drawer. Size 30-in. two drawers. | Sizes 32-in. to 42-in. two drawers and one shelf. 48-in. to 72-in. two drawers and two shelves.

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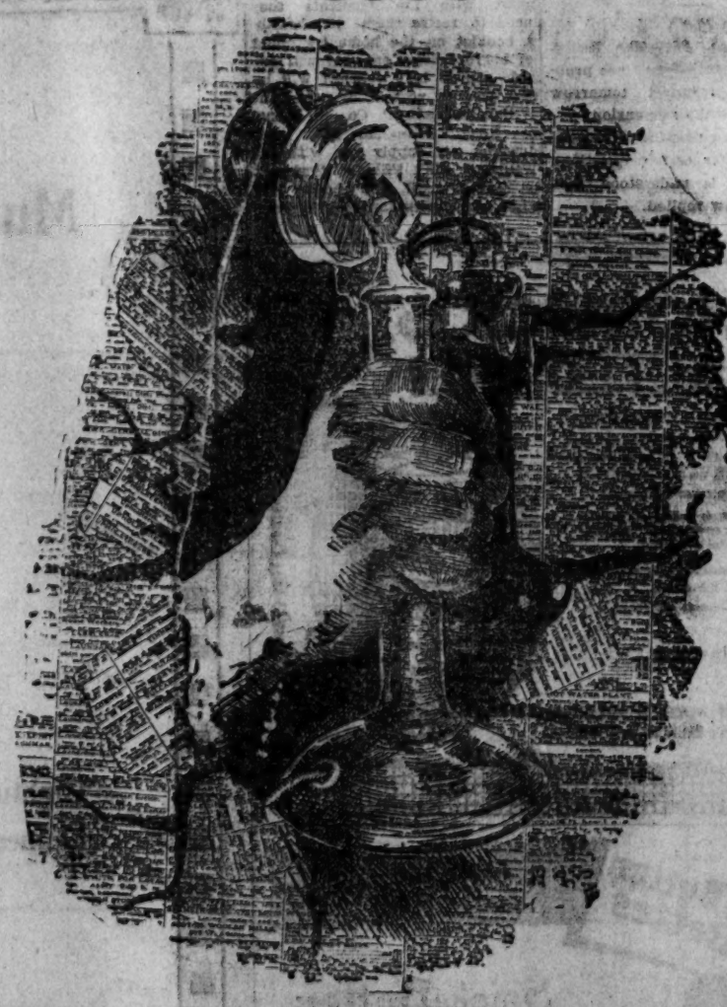

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CAMERAS ZEISS

5 MEN, 3 WOMEN KILLED IN AIR EXPRESS CRASH

London-Paris Plane Meets Disaster On Leaving From Croydon

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 24.—Five men and three women were killed when the air express from London to Paris crashed at the Croydon Aerodrome this morning and burst into flames.

The airplane had just started for Paris at noon when it crashed about half-a-mile from its starting point nose downwards, the front engine burying itself in the ground. The petroltank then burst, the petrol caught fire and the flames quickly spread over the body and the wings. A crowd rushed to the spot to help but the heat was so intense that they were unable to approach it. The airplane was reduced to ashes in ten minutes.

The machine was a De Haviland of 450 horsepower and belonged to the Imperial Airways, Limited, a combination of British firms formed early in the year to work air transport services with the continent.

When the fire occured all the passengers were probably unconscious, if not dead. The tail of the airplane titled up so high that they were all thrown in a heap so forcibly that the bodies bore marks of injuries which could not otherwise be accounted for.

Kidnapping Case Remanded 2 Weeks

A two weeks' remand was taken by Mixed Court yesterday when Zia Ts-sen appeared on the charge of aiding in the kidnapping of Sian Di-di on South Chengtu Road last Wednesday.

Two other men were said to have been implicated in the case. They have not yet been apprehended.

Zia also was charged with possession of weapons and ammunition and attempted homicide on the persons of three Chinese constables during the battle which followed the first attempt to make away with the child.

COUNT HIRATA RESIGNS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Dec. 27.—Count Hirata, Lord Keeper of Seals, has resigned on account of ill-health.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
Having concluded my sittings in Shanghai, I wish to thank the people for the liberal patronage they have offered me. And for my friends and patrons who desire pictures, I wish to recommend Mr. Carson of the Carson Studio, 31, North Szechuen Road, Mission Photo Bureau Building a capable and reliable artist whom I can sincerely recommend as the best in Shanghai.
MATZENE
All Sittings by appointment. Phone. N. 599. 71795

Lost
Deposit Receipt No. 67-77 issued by Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, dated Dec. 4, 1924, in favour of Lok Zur Dong for $30,000. Deposit Receipt No 67-78 issued by Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, dated Dec. 4, 1924, in favour of Kit Chin Dong for $20,000. The above Deposit Receipts have been lost & the public is hereby warned not to negotiate same.
LOK ZUR DONG
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72137 D 27

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FOR Sale, two motor cars in excellent condition. Bianchi two seater. Done only 5000 miles. Citroen Cabriolet. 6 H. P. ,used only six months. Owner going home on leave, will sell both cars for Taels 2300:—Please apply Dr. Poupelain, 15 Peking Road. or 120 Route Pere Robert. 72357 J 3

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FOR Sale, Benz Limousine car, excellent running order, owner going home. Apply to Box 1698, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 118

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3rd Floor

Houses To Let

TO LET, at Kuling, one large bungalow for the season of 1925, Address Box No. 1904, THE CHINA PRESS. 72387

TO LET or For Sale No. 101 Avenue Road, eight roomed Residence with garden and garage, all modern conveniences: flush toilet, central heating & C. For further particulars. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd. Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, 1 Foochow Road. T F 416

TO BE LET. Nos. 170 and 170a Bubbling Well Road, use of Tennis Court and including garage. Apply H. J. Zimmerman & Co., 96 Szechuen Road. 72389 J 6

SMALL and large house with all modern conveniences garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. Room No. 41 Yokohama Specie Bank building. T F 411

TO LET from 1st January No. 518 Avenue Joffre, unfurnished 6 rooms, 2 afficrooms, 2 verandas, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, pantry servants quarters, garage & nice garden. All modern conveniences. All in good order. Apply W. F. Susemihl, 518 Avenue Joffre. 72370 D 31

HOUSE let, 490 and 496A Rue Lafayette, modern installations. Apply S. Seng c/o French Tramways Co., Telephone West 2901. 72245

FOR Rent—From February 1st 1925, furnished residence on Dixwell Road. 5 main rooms, 2 baths, garage, etc. Substantial house on very reasonable terms. Apply to ASIA REALTY COMPANY, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 414

TO LET, a semi-detached residence No. 592 Avenue Joffre opposite the Culty Daily either furnished or unfurnished with modern conveniences and garage attached. Apply E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., 6 Kiukiang Road. T F 415

FOR Rent, February 1st. 18 months lease. Detached house with garage and garden. Four bedrooms, two baths. Rent Taels 120:00 a month including use of two stoves, and kitchen range. Apply on premises, 34 Route Deumer. 72354 D 30

TO BE LET, unfurnished, from February 1st, or earlier, desirable house in Kelmscott Gardens, Avenue du Roi Albert. Central heating and all modern conveniences. Enquiries to Box 1903, THE CHINA PRESS. 72353 J 3

TO LET, from 29th December. Small new house, 90D Route Vallon, near French Park. Modern sanitation, rent Taels 40:00. Fittings only to be taken over. Apply on premises. 72359 D 30

FOUR roomed house with servant's quarters, furniture and fittings, to be taken over, if desired. Rent Tls. 42:50. Call between 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. at 112 Chapoo Road. 72339 D 25

FOR Rent: From February 1st, fine residence on Rue Moliere, unfurnished. Six main rooms, two baths, enclosed verandahs; garage and large yard. Modern appointments. Ample service rooms, and many special improvements. Excellent neighborhood. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, C. 8222. F T 406

TO LET for immediate occupation till end of April 1925, seven roomed house near Race course, beautifully furnished, with Piano, crockery, etc. garden, tennis court, garage and stable. Will let to responsible tenant for Tls. 150.—only per month plus taxes. Apply Chinese Pose Office Box No. 408. T F 395

FOR Sale or rent, Chinese semi foreign house, eight rooms and two bathrooms with kitchen and garden, installation of private water works and electric lights complete. Two minutes walk from the Railway station at Kiangwan will sell for Taels 12,000:00 (on easy payment if desire), and be rent at a low rate. Apply to Box 1898, THE CHINA PRESS. 72331

FOR Rent At once residence 38 Bubbling Well Road — several rooms., at reasonable figure. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 413

TO BE let, middle of May splendidly furnished residence, Yu-yuen Road Tls. 300 per month. Apply to Box 1699, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 119

READY for Occupancy January 1st., 1925:—Modern Houses To Let. Three Bedrooms. Two bathrooms, Tiled Kitchen Pantry and Bathrooms. Hardware Wood Floors. Central Heating, Kitchen Range, Screen Frames, Lighting Fixtures all included. Rental Reasonable, Situated on Great Western Road near new Columbia Country Club, Apply to A. C. Davis, Agent, 10 Nanking Road. Phone C-4767. T F 387

Situations Wanted

ARE you sitisfied with your present staff? Mr. C. C. Hsu, Y. M. C. A. Employment Secretary can help you secure good men. Write him at 120 Szechuen Road. or call C. 5200. T F 402

EXPERIENCED German lady willing worker, open for engagement from January first. Qualification interpreting and corresponding in several European languages, German, English, stenotypist, coding general office work. Will accept moderate salary, if good prospects. Address Box 1901, THE CHINA PRESS. 72346 D 28

YOUNG man, Foreigner, 11 years experience in office work good references, seeks position, at very moderate salary. Apply to Box 1624, THE CHINA PPRESS. T. F. 111

EXPERIENCED lady steno-typist with knowledge of general office work is opened for engagement from the end of the month or before. Apply to Box 1761, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 124

STENOGRAPHER, American young lady, eight years experience seeks position. Could work in secretarial capacity. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 1755. THE CHINA PRESS. T F 123

JUNIOR office position, with prospects, is desired by young competent man. Excellent penman, quick and reliable at figures matriculated, and otherwise highly recommended. Reply to Box 1479, THE CHIINA PRESS. T. F. 10226

Shops To Let

SHOP to let, Central district, Tls. 250. per month. Apply to Box 1767, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 128

SHOP to let, from December 11th No. 1 and 2 Carlton Building. Now occupied by Chiffon. Apply Carlton Limited. T F 395

TO LET, shop, Carlton Building Bubbling Well Road. Apply Carlton Limited, 50 Bubbling Well Road. S. D. 3

Houses For Sale

MODERN six roomed residence with tennis lawn, vicinity French Park. Property well cared for by owner. Price reasonable as owner is leaving Shanghai. Apply China Realty Co. Ltd., Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, 1 Foochow Road. T. F. 400

FOR Sale: Foreign residence in Nagasaki. Modern conveniences developed garden, fine view on sea. Reasonable price. For particulars apply to Asia Realty Co. Tel. C. 8222. T F 376

Wanted To Purchase

RESIDENCE with about three mow of land. vicinity. French Park. Reply with full particulars and lowest cash price to Box No. 1863, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 402

Lost and Found

LOST a white Tibetian Poodle. Answer to the name of Jessie. Reward to finder. Apply to Box 17. THE CHINA PRESS. 72374 D 28

Professional

MASSAGE and manicure by young intelligent lady 307B Avenue Joffre (Entrance through shop) near Route Voyron. 72367 D 31

Miscellaneous

VELVET Ice Cream imported from America $2:00 per quart, cut 10 or 12 portions. Delivered to your home in two hours notice. In iceless containers keeps frozen 48 hours. Orders taken at Squires Bingham Co. Phone C. 4770 or W. 4995. Ask for 45. T F 410

WANTED loan Tls. 100,000.—Interest 9 percent per annum term of 3 years. Security very good substantial Foreign Houses valued by Real Estate experts at Tls. 170,000—bringing in annual rentals over Tls. 16,000. Apply Box No. 1881, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 404

CHRISTMAS orders for FREEMANS celebrated pork pies. Game pies. English and American Country sausages taken direct. 100 percent pure. FREEMANS. 151 Avenue Haig. T F 107

Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught House
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Double, and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET with full board, nicely furnished large and small rooms with private baths attached. Excellent cuisine. Tel. N. 482.

Bostonia
61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 881. Tennis Court

TO LET, elegantly furnished rooms, bathroom attached. Board or without. Telephone North 3080. Apply 27 Young Allen Court. 72371 D 31

IN Central District, A comfortably furnished room and bath with geyser. Suitable for one or two. Breakfast or meals optional. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS. 72398 D 28

TO LET, one large airy room, also one small room, furnished, with board or without, (bathroom, telephone), 12, Kungping Road off Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL furnished rooms and apartments including light, water tax. Board optional daily rates accepted. 310 Bis and 312 Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855. 71875

FOR Rent And Sale: Private boarding house in residence section, Avenue Joffre, good going concern, nine bedrooms, modern appointment, etc., complete. Furniture and equipment to be purchased along with lease, good will, etc., at reasonable figure. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Ttelephone C. 8222. T F 403

TO LET, in superior boarding residence close to Race Course and New Carlton, large and small bed-sitting rooms, bath-rooms attached. Excellent menu. Table boarders accommodated. Apply 10, 11 and 12 Park Road. Tel. W. 1215. 72054

LEYTON'S — a new private boarding house. well furnished, rooms, latest sanitary arrangements. Bath-room connected with each room. Running hot and cold water. No. 101A Avenue Road (near Majestic Hotel). Telephone W. 3056. 72064

TO LET, in Western district double and single rooms with board. All modern conveniences. Good food and service. Garage. tennis, running hot and cold water Half minute to trams. 158 Seymour Road. Telephone West 1. 72336

FOR Rent. One comfortable room with verandah & excellent board. Apply 222 Rue Bourgeat, from the 1st of January. 72306 D 27

NOW vacant, in a nice comfortable British home, one large well-furnished double bed room with private bath-room and verandah. Apply No. 3 Carter Road. Tel. No. West 2175. T F 408

FOR Rent: For one year fine large furnished residence on Avenue Joffre, 10 main rooms, beautiful gardens, three tennis courts, etc. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 378

FURNISHED rooms to let, $25:00, $30:00 $35:00. Apply soon to No. 6 Ward Road. T. F. 122

TO LET, a flat, two rooms furnished, with large verandah, kitchen and bath, 27 Quinsan Road. T F O 23

Real Estate For Sale

FOR Sale: Valley Hotel in Kuling with adjoining bungalow. 19 rooms fully furnished. Excellent location. Reasonable price. For particulars apply to ASIA REALTY COMPANY, 15 Nanking Road, Tel. C8222. T F 390

Godowns Wanted

GODOWN wanted by good Tenant, lease preferred. Particulars to Box 1840, THE CHINA PRESS.

Godowns To Let

TO LET, ground floor, about 4800 square feet, of modern concrete godown, in best of central district, rent Tls. 350:—per month, lease about two years. Apply Chinese Post Office Box 408. T. F. 399

FOR Rent: Excellent godown space, centrally located, just off Nanking Road, near the Palace Hotel; 5,000 feet available, can be subdivided. Can arrange for offices Very reasonable proposition. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 397

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belyea. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150 H.P. each can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright, Woosung. T F 2

FOR Sale Pony, strong, fast, easy mouth, jumper, good cavalry mount. Price Tls. 100 for immediate sale; owner leaving Shanghai, may be seen or tried by appointment, Address Box No. 1906 THE CHINA PRESS. 72375 D 29

FOR Sale, large Victrola $300;—Baby Hoover Electric Vacuum sweeper $75;—French current, Phone Central 6115 Monday.. 72376 D 28

THREE best quality Russian sable coats for ladies, just come from Siberia will sell to best offer. Apply for inspection to Box No. 1900, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 129

BEAUTIFUL KIMONAS
Just received from Japan, a huge stock. Christmas gifts for wife or husband. Prices are very moderate. Sale at show room 12A-14 Kungping Road off Broadway. Mrs. S. J. Watanabe's Hospital. 71795

Offices, To Let

TO LET, offices, airy, steam-heated, with sanitary layatories and elevator service, in National Committee Y. M. C. A. Building, 20 Museum Road, Rent moderate. Apply Business Secretary. 72281

TWO large and seven small rooms in modern office building in Central district. Apply to China Realty Co. Ltd., Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, 1 Foochow Road. T. F. 401

OFFICE To Let. Ground floor 70 Kiangse Road. From Jan. 1st, 1925. Apply to Oriental Realty & Savings Society, Ltd., 62 Kiangse Road, 3rd floor. 72280 D 26

FOR Rent, ground floor offices on Jinkee Road, 1500 square feet, steam heated, with spacious concrete vault. Also large single office. Also suite of one, two or three offices, steam heated. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 322

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T. F. 135

FOR Rent. Nice offices in building at the corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road Central 8222. T F 389

GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank available shortly in part or whole Apply to Box No. 1098, THE CHINA RESS. 10023 M 11

Situations Vacant

VAUDEVILLE young lady wanted, smart attractive vocalist, who could take part in dramatic and comedy sketches, photo if possible which will be returned, state experience if any. Apply to Box 1907, THE CHINA PRESS. 72385 D 31

YOUNG ladies of good education and smart appearance wanted to canvass for high class publication. Small salary and high commission. Excellent opportunity for right parties. Apply to Box 1892, THE CHINA PRESS. 72368 D 28

Apartments To Let

FLAT. Bedroom and big drawing room excellently furnished with bathroom, separate toilet, and phone, to be let, with or without board. 362 Avenue Haig, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Telephone West 4002. 72391 D 31

TO LET unfurnished self contained flat, Ward Road with shipping people British, Telephone East 267. 72369 D 31

TO LET Excellent town flat Tls. 235. Apply to Box 1902, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 131

TO LET, four well furnished rooms with bathroom attached. Also a flat unfurnished very reasonable prices. Apply to 23 Chaoufoong Road. 72349 D 28

FLAT To Let. Four rooms, with bathrooms attached. Very Centrally located and all modern conveniences. Can be sub-divided to suit tenants. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS. 72352 D 30

TO LET flat of 2 rooms with closed verandah, bathroom pantry and kitchen, also one furniture room to let. 49 Wayside Road. 72268 D 28

TO LET: central without board one furnished bed sitting room, also one unfurnished room adjoining. Suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends. Private flat. Apply Asia Realty Co. 15 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 8222. T F 394

TO LET, self contained flat in Range Road, consisting of two bedrooms, verandah, kitchen and bathroom. Occupation December 1st. Apply to Box 1792. THE CHINA PRESS. T F 396

Only 3 days More

MEMBER OF BRUNNER MOND'S STAFF

In reply to your questions, I have much pleasure in assuring you that I am quite satisfied with the work you did for me and I believe that you are sincerely endeavouring to render your clients sincere service.

Yours faithfully,

MEMBER OF THE C. O. C. STAFF.

In reply to your two questions, I am glad I can conscientiously reply in the affirmative to both. I may also add that for courtesy and consideration few can equal you.

Yours faithfully,

WIFE OF A LOCAL ATTORNEY.

In reply to your questions, I have much pleasure to state that I am quite satisfied with your glasses. Your assistants are very courteous and your prices reasonable.

Yours sincerely.

ENGINEER ON L. M. S. "GLENAMOY"

Yes I am very satisfied with the O.I.C. and have always found them most obliging in all my dealings with them. I would not hesitate in recommending my dearest friends to patronize them. Wishing you every success I am.

Yours faithfully,

MEMBER OF THE S. M. C. P. W. D.

In reply to your letter I have much pleasure in stating that on all of the ocassions that I have consulted you I have met with extreme courtesy and efficient service. The promptness with which every order, even the smallest, was dealt with appeared to me to one of the outstanding features of your organisation. The brightness and luxury of your excellent premises add in no little degree to your general excellence. Last but not least I consider your prices extremely moderate considering we are in Shanghai. With best wishes for your future and continued success.

Yours faithfully,

FROM A SWATOW RESIDENT

I am quite satisfied with the work you did for me. I honestly believe you render sincere service.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL OF AN OUT-PORT SCHOOL

Yes, I am quite satisfied with the work you did for me last June. I feel safe to go into the far interior of China away from all oculists and opticians, knowing that your glasses will not fail me. I take this opportunity to think you for your good work for my eyes.

Very sincerely,

MANAGER OF A SILK HONG.

This acknowleges receipt of your circular letter; it gives me pleasure to have been given this opportunity to express my appreciation of your services.

Aside from your moderate charges, (in itself an important feature to the public), I believe that you sincerely endeavor to live up to your slogan of "Where the promise is performed".

In brief, I look upon your institution as an example to all in the same line of business, and your policy may well be adopted by all individuals and corporations alike.

Very truly yours,

FROM A NURSE IN AN OUT-PORT HOSPITAL

The work which you did for me was most satisfactory; and if I have need of an optician's service in the future, I shall certainly apply to the "O.I.C."

Yours truly,

FROM THE CAPTAIN OF ONE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE'S STEAMERS

In reply to your communication I can only say that your work done for me has given every satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,

FROM A HEBREW MINISTER

In reply to your questions I wish to say that I am perfectly satisfied with the service I have received from your Company. Your workmanship and attention have been greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully.

Perfectly satisfied.

FROM A MISSIONARY DOCTOR IN THE INTERIOR

The lenses you recently ground for me are entirely satisfactory and your service was prompt and courteous.

Very sincerely yours

FROM A STUDENT

In reply to your questions, it gives me real pleasure to state:—

1. I can find no fault with my glasses, so I am bound to be quite satisfied with the work you did for me.

2. I am therefore thoroughly convinced that you render sincere SERVICE.

Yours sincerely.

FROM A CHINESE PASTOR

In replying to your letter of December, I am quite pleased to be able to confirm:

1. I am quite satisfied with the work you did for me.

2. I honestly believe that you render sincere service.

Yours very truly,

FROM A MEMBER OF THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

I have much pleasure to inform you that I am quite satisfied with O. I. C. Service since I have my spectacles repaired.

I have always been glad to recommend O. I. C. Service to my friends.

Yours truly.

Yes, Alright.

FROM A STUDENT OF ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

In reply to your two questions, my answer is in the affirmative. I am quite satisfied with the work you did for me and I honestly believe that you render sincere service.

Yours sincerely.

Highly satisfied.

FROM THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR

We have always been very satisfied.

FROM A MISSIONARY

I have must pleasure in testifying to the good work done by your company and I am glad to think that in the East there is such a useful and up-to-date plant to help people in their life and work.

Kind greetings.

Yours truly,

ONE OF THE CHINESE STAFF OF THE STANDARD OIL KONGMOON

I have the greatest pleasure in answering the two questions contained in your favour of November—1924.

I have so much confidence in your service that I would like to have another pair of glasses from your Company. Enclose find my presciption.

Yours very truly,

ENGINEER IN THE P.W.D.

Up to the moment the work done for me has been quite satisfactory.

STUDENT AT SHANGHAI COLLEGE

I have already answered the questions you asked me. But since then I wish to again tell you that I am very satisfied with your service and I honestly believe that you render sincere service.

Yours truly,

LOCAL SCHOOL TEACHER.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficiency if the services rendered by the Oculists Institute Co., and have no hesitation in answering both your questions in the affirmative.

I venture to stress most particularly the *Courtesy* and *attention* received at your hands.

Yours faithfully,

STUDENT AT THOS HANBURY SCHOOL

1. Yes
2. Yes

Thank you.

POSTAL COMMISSIONER IN THE INTERIOR

Yes, I say it with pleasure *unhesitatingly* that I am satisfied in every respect.

MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN STAFF OF THE STANDARD OIL CO.

I am quite satisfied with the work you did for me some time ago. In a few days I will call on you to make me another pair of reading glasses using my old gold frame. Anticipating that you will serve me as well and as cheaply as last time.

Yours sincerely.

I am quite satisfied.

I thank you.

Yours etc.

FROM THE COMPRADORE'S STAFF OF THE EASTERN TRADING CO.

Both are in the affirmative.

Yours truly,

LOCAL CHINESE COMPRADORE

I am very satisfied with your work.

To speak honestly, you have rendered sincere service to me.

Yours faithfully,

FROM A MEMBER OF THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

I wish to acknowledge satisfaction for the work done for me, and the good service rendered by you.

Yours faithfully,

---

1. I am quite satisfied with my glasses.
2. You rendered sincere service to me.

A LOCAL DENIST

In reply to your letter I must say that I am quite satisfied with the spectacles I got from you.

Yours truly.

FROM A PROMINENT JAPANESE MERCHANT

I am very glad to reply to both of your questions as follows:

1. Quite satisfied.
2. Yes, I do.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

FROM A CHINESE STUDENT

In regard to your two questions, I readily say, YES.

Yours sincerely.

Mrs. M. P. J. is very satisfied with the work you have done.

Very pleased and satisfied with your service.

FROM A CHINESE STUDENT

In reply to your letter, I am very pleased to say that the work you did for me is very satisfactory and I honestly believe your SERVICE is sincere.

Wishing you every success.

Yours faithfully,

Very well satisfied with your service.

Everything in every respect O. K.

FROM ONE OF THE S.M.C. ELECTRICITY DEPT.'S STAFF

In reply to your enquiry I take much pleasure in stating that I am quite satisfied with the services I received.

Yours truly.

FROM A CLERK IN THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, LTD

Very well satisfied with the work you have done for me. Thank you.

Your charges are very reasonable.

Yours faithfully,

MANAGER OF A LOCAL BANK

I am more than satisfied with the work you did for me.

Yours faithfully,

FROM A CLERK IN THE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI BANK

1. I am entirely satisfied with O.I.C. work.

2. Quick service, beyond reproach.

Yours truly,

FROM ONE OF THE LUNGHAI RAILWAY CHENCHOW

I am more than satisfied with the two pairs of glasses I bought from the O.I.C. and in the future I shall recommend all my friends to them.

Yours respectfully.

FROM THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. SHANGHAI

I am thoroughly satisfied with your optometric examination and the glasses I had from you. Your workmanship and attention have been greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

ONE OF THE A. P. C. MEN IN NANKING.

I take pleasure in assuring you that I am perfectly satisfied with all of the work which you have affected for me.

Yours faithfully,

TOBACCO PRODUCTS CO.'s STAFF

Your work has given me entire satisfaction.

FROM A PROMINENT SHANGHAI BROKER

In reply to your inquiry regarding you workmanship and service would advise that I have always been accorded courteous treatment and have found your workmanship to be of the best.

Assuring you of my patronage, I am,

Yours very truly,

FROM A MISSIONARY IN NINGPO

Replying to your enquiry I may say that my wife and I are quite satisfied with what you have done for us.

Yours very truly,

FROM THE MANAGER OF AN IMPORT AND EXPORT FIRM

In reply to your inquiry I am pleased to say that I am quite satisfied with your service and your workmanship. I can only recommend O.I.C. service to my friends as the best.

Yours faithfully,

FROM A LOCAL FOREIGN CURIO DEALER.

In reply to your question:

I am pleased to state that all the glasses you supplied are quite satisfactory to them.

I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

A PROMINENT LOCAL DOCTOR

My glasses are absolutely satisfactory and I have received full value from you for my money.

There is no question that you do everything to render good service to your customers.

Yours truly,

MISSIONARY AT FOOCHOW.

In reply to your circular letter would say that although you served me but once, that service has been most satisfactory, and I shall always send you my work.

Very truly yours,

LOCAL CHINESE PATIENT.

I appreciate very much so far as your service is concerned, you have always served me courteously and efficiently.

Truly yours,

A MISSIONARY DOCTOR.

The glasses which you made for me were adjusted to my satisfaction and you were most courteous and patient while serving me.

Yours very truly,

ANDERSEN MEYER & CO. STAFF

I had to start wearing glasses 27 years ago, and no where have found a better service than yours.

Yours faithfully,

FROM THE CHINESE STAFF OF DODWELL & CO.

I am quite satisfied with the work you did for me. Wishing you every success.

I am, Sirs,

Yours truly,

HEAD OF AN IMPORT-EXPORT "HONG"

With regard to your queries on the reverse side of this sheet as to (1) your workmanship (2) your service I am highly pleased with both I have no hesitation in saying that my eye sight has improved considerably since wearing O.I.C. glasses. I am confident that your establishment is the best of its kind in Shanghai.

Yours sincerely.

SPECIAL OFFER

GOOD ONLY UNTIL DEC. 31, 1924.

5,000 EYEGLASS -OR- SPECTACLE — FRAMES — FREE

This is a Special Holiday offer to make 5,000 friends of the O.I.C. It gives the O.I.C. opportunity of Demonstrating O.I.C. Expert Service and gives you an opportunity of obtaining an up-to-date pair of O.I.C. guaranteed glasses for only $5.00

Any Pair of lenses (any prescription) $5.00 only

FINEST FIRST QUALITY LENSES GUARANTEED

Finest Quality Frames In Three Styles

O.I.C.

OCULISTS INSTITUTE COMPANY

49a-50 Nanking Road.

Tel. C. 8500—4 lines

O.I.C.

FROM A PROMINENT CHINESE LADY.

I beg to inform you that my son—has been in America attending University over one year and that is why you have no reply from him. We often hear from him, but in his letters he always praises his glasses.

The next week I shall call on your office to get a Xmas gift from you, for my own glasses need to be changed.

Yours faithfully,

FROM AN OUTPORT CUSTOMS INSPECTOR.

In reply to your enquiry received today, I have much pleasure in stating that—We are quite satisfied with the work you did for us. You certainly give good service.

Yours faithfully,

FROM A SHANGHAI CUSTOMS MAN.

I am thoroughly satisfied with the service you have rendered me, and I believe you are equally sincere in your desire to serve your other patients.

A HANKOW RESIDENT

I am pleased to inform you that I am very contented with O.I.C. service. The work done for my wife and my son was most satisfactory.

Yours etc.

MEMBER OF THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANK CO.'S STAFF

Your service is excellent. Thoroughly satisfied with mine. I can certainly be proud of O.I.C. glasses.

Yours sincerely,

ONE OF THE FOREIGN STAFF OF THE ASIATIC YEAST WORKS.

The fact that I have recommended your Institute to my friends will serve to show that I am absolutely satisfied with the glasses you made for me

Yours faithfully,

A GERMAN PATIENT.

In answer to your letter, I am very pleased to say that I am quite satisfied with your services, and your work has given me entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,

FROM THE ASSIST. MANAGER OF A LARGE HONG

I am well satisfied with the work done, for which accept my hearty thanks for same.

Yours sincerely.

FROM A MISSIONARY WORKER.

In reply to the questions on the other side of this letter I state most gladly. I am indeed satisfied with the work done for me, I could not wish for better.

Yes, I do sincerely believe that your service is the best rendered that I have seen, and I have had a good bit of experience along these lines as my eyes are, as you know, no easy case to deal with.

May God bless you in the future and may you be able to help other of our suffering fellowmen as much as you have helped me is the sincere wish of your thankful and satisfied patient.

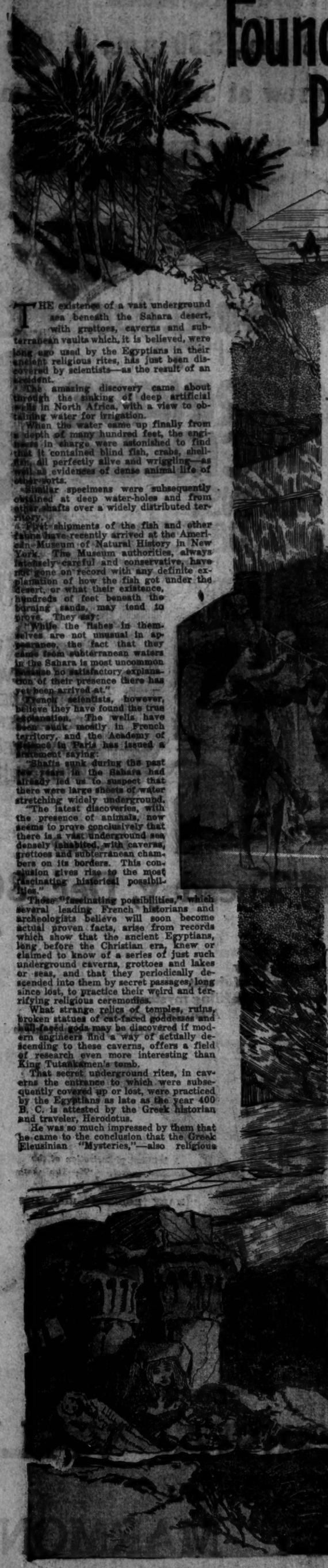
JAPANESE BROKER

Very much satisfied indeed.

Yours very truly,

Found—the Sahara's Secret Caverns Where Egypt Prayed to Cats and Bulls

Why the Discovery of a Subterranean Sea Beneath the "Biggest Desert" May Reveal Ruins More Startling Than King Tut's Tomb



© Kadel & Herbert.

A Dancing Girl of the Ouled-Nail Tribe, Natives of the Sahara Deserts.

© Curtis Hertig.

An Ancient Egyptian Procession in Honor of the Sacred Bull Apis, Which Was Supposed to Symbolize the Soul of Osiris and Was Worshipped as a God.

THE existence of a vast underground sea beneath the Sahara desert, with grottoes, caverns and subterranean vaults which, it is believed, were long ago used by the Egyptians in their ancient religious rites, has just been discovered by scientists—as the result of an accident.

The amazing discovery came about through the sinking of deep artificial wells in North Africa, with a view to obtaining water for irrigation.

When the water came up finally from a depth of many hundred feet, the engineers in charge were astonished to find that it contained blind fish, crabs, shellfish, all perfectly alive and wriggling—as well as evidences of dense animal life of other sorts.

Similar specimens were subsequently obtained at deep water-holes and from other shafts over a widely distributed territory.

First shipments of the fish and other fauna have recently arrived at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. The Museum authorities, always intensely careful and conservative, have not gone on record with any definite explanation of how the fish got under the desert, or what their existence, hundreds of feet beneath the burning sands, may tend to prove. They say:

"While the fishes in themselves are not unusual in appearance, the fact that they came from subterranean waters in the Sahara is most uncommon because no satisfactory explanation of their presence there has yet been arrived at."

French scientists, however, believe they have found the true explanation. The wells have been sunk mostly in French territory, and the Academy of Science in Paris has issued a statement saying:

"Shafts sunk during the past few years in the Sahara had already led us to suspect that there were large sheets of water stretching widely underground.

"The latest discoveries, with the presence of animals, now seems to prove conclusively that there is a vast underground sea densely inhabited, with caverns, grottoes and subterranean chambers on its borders. This conclusion gives rise to the most fascinating historical possibilities."

Those "fascinating possibilities," which several leading French historians and archeologists believe will soon become actual proven facts, arise from records which show that the ancient Egyptians, long before the Christian era, knew or claimed to know of a series of just such underground caverns, grottoes and lakes or seas, and that they periodically descended into them by secret passages, long since lost, to practice their weird and terrifying religious ceremonies.

What strange relics of temples, ruins, broken statues of cat-faced goddesses and bull-faced gods may be discovered if modern engineers find a way of actually descending to these caverns, offers a field of research even more interesting than King Tutankamen's tomb.

That secret underground rites, in caverns the entrance to which were subsequently covered up or lost, were practiced by the Egyptians as late as the year 400 B. C. is attested by the Greek historian and traveler, Herodotus.

He was so much impressed by them that he came to the conclusion that the Greek Eleusinian "Mysteries,"—also religious ceremonies that involved descents into "Hell,"—had their origin and beginning at some much earlier date in Egypt.

His feelings must have been similar to those of the English adventurers described by Rudyard Kipling—men familiar with modern secret Masonic rites in England, who went into the wilds of Thibet, where white men had never gone before, and there, in ancient temples and monasteries, found Masonic symbols on the walls, and monks who knew parts of the secret ritual as well as they did themselves.

The Eleusinian "Mysteries" were secret rituals in Greece, based on a real or imaginary descent into underground caverns and vaults and halls, which typified Hades, or life after death.

In a sort of dramatic mystical play, the Greeks went through the lengendary adventures of Prosperine, the young girl who was captured while picking flowers in a meadow, and carried off into Hades by the god of the underworld who made her his bride. They had torchlight processions of people wandering through hell to find Prosperine. Strangely enough, in the course of the "mystery," there was also the birth of a "holy child" and a "holy communion," in which the initiates drank from the same cup their goddess drank from in her sorrow. There was also a second "mystery," celebrated in the same way by a religious procession and drama, concerning the descent of the poet Orpheus into Hell, playing the lute and wandering in the underworld in search of the lost Euridice.

There were also ceremonies symbolizing the trial or weighing of the souls of the dead for judgment.

Herodotus, the first Greek who went wandering and studying in Egypt, made friends with Egyptian priests who revealed to him some of their mysteries and ceremonies—and he was utterly astonished to find that they included rituals of an amazing similarity to those with which he was already familiar.

One of the most important of the ancient Egyptian religious books was called "The Book of the Dead," and concerned the trials, tribulations and judgment of souls that went to the underworld after death.

They were judged by Set, god of darkness, who corresponds loosely in a way to the Hebrew Satan, and there were other gods and goddesses, Anubis, with the head of a Jackal, who was the prosecutor, Typhon his wife, Sekkhet, a cat-faced goddess, Hekt, a frog goddess, and Thoth, with a bird's beak.

At stated periods the initiated priests wended their way to secret underground caverns, where solemn scenes of these trials were enacted in religious pantomime.

The Book of the Dead contained elaborate secret instructions, telling the initiate how he should conduct himself after death to issue safely and successfully from the last judgment when he would have to confront the dreadful gods and goddesses with heads of animals and birds.

It gives lists of gates to be passed, and demons to be encountered in the underworld, with formulas, secret charms, amulets and hymns.

So far as can be learned, the mysterious underground ceremonies of the Egyptian priests constituted a sort of dramatic representation of these trials that the soul would encounter after death, and for this purpose, they conducted the initiate to secret underground caverns—the very same, it is believed, which scientists think they have found traces of beneath the desert.

In all the vestiges of ancient Egyptian religious ceremonies there are references to these sacred ceremonies, and there are reasons to believe that sometimes the famous Apis, the Bull-God of Memphis, was included in them.

Apis, or The Bull, was supposed to be the image of the soul of Osiris, and an actual bull was the sacred emblem of that god. Sometimes in the statues and paintings he was portrayed as a man with a bull's head, but there was always at Memphis an actual living bull that was worshipped.

This bull, when discovered and accepted by the priests, was wreathed in garlands of flowers, and brought in triumphal procession to the great temple at Memphis, attended by priests, dancing girls, singing girls, musicians, and great concourses of happy people.

Afterward it was housed in the temple, carefully tended, given the choicest foods, and worshipped as a god.

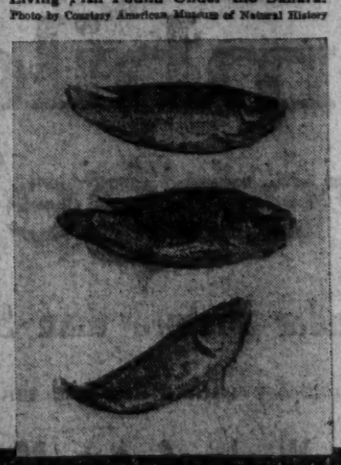
The Bull of Memphis was also supposed to give oracles—that is, to answer in a mysterious way, questions asked by the priests, which the priests would afterward interpret for the people.

Many of the ceremonies were kept entirely secret, and were conducted only in secret places. One of the greatest features of interest in connection with the discovery of caverns beneath the Sahara is the hope of the Egyptologists that if a method can be found of gaining access to them, they will yield up hitherto unknown sacred writings.

A keen interest which is purely scientific and biological also attaches to the discovery of fishes and animal life beneath the Sahara. The blind living fishes which were drawn out of the wells are of a kind very similar to certain mummified fish found in Egyptian tombs dating from a time at least 3,000 B. C.

Sacred Cat of the Nineteenth Dynasty.

Statuette Dating from 1400 B. C., Found in the Sand of the Sahara.



Mummified Fish Approximately 5,000 Years Old of the Same Species as the Living Fish Found Under the Sahara.
Photo by Courtesy American Museum of Natural History

One of the Strange Fish Recently Found in Artesian Wells Bored Into the Sahara.

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

Modern Love Drama Billed At Olympic

On Monday at the Olympic Theater comes Victor Hugo Halperin's latest big screen success "When a Girl Loves," a swift moving drama of modern-day husbands and wives.

Interesting and thrilling all the way through is this present-day picturization of a girl's enduring love.

From amidst the time-worn, shackled traditions of the screen comes the play that moves like quick silver across the silver sheet.

Fast, vivid, sensational, it picks you up and takes you body and mind to Russia, to America. It involves you in revolutionary shootings, prison escapes, the rapid rising from New York slums to the palace of a millionaire, the introduction of the most advance form of heating by means of radio. All this it does without for one moment losing its grip upon your attention.

Agnes Ayres, Percy Marmont and Robert McKim are at the head of a well chosen cast.

Agnes Ayres loans her beauty and her talent to this role, and in this particular production registers a poignant sadness that is irresistible. Robert McKim, famous for his villainy, interprets the role of the unwelcome husband. Percy Marmont is the hero and has the biggest role of his screen career.

Miss Talmadge Heads Victoria Feature Cast

"The Lesson," starting at the Victoria Theater tomorrow, is the story of Helen Drayton, played by Constance Talmadge, a young girl who becomes bored by the dull routine of life in a small town. She likes her friends—"Chet" Vernon, Tom Moore, in particular, but she regards it as a personal grievance that even this most desirable of all the beaus should be taken for granted by everyone, including himself, as her inevitable companion at dances and other village affairs.

Consequently when John Galvin, a young architect from New York, visits the town, Helen is captivated, not so much by him as by the novelty of meeting a new man, and before many weeks pass they elope and are married.

Galvin, like many young husbands, could always find money to spend downtown with his friends, but when it came to furnishing Helen with a few dollars for necessities, and for those luxuries which are almost necessities to a woman, it was a different matter. Helen soon discovered that she had married an unspeakably selfish man, and little by little the very slight bond between them stretched to the breaking point.

From this stage, the story of Helen Drayton speeds forward to a highly dramatic conclusion. She learned her lesson; and, although it was an unhappy experience, she soon was able to discover the difference between real worth and mere flash.

At The Theaters

APOLLO THEATER

Three shows today at 3 p.m., 5:30 p.m. and at 9:15 p.m. and on Monday at 5:30 p.m. and at 9:15 p.m. featuring "The Marriage Circle." Beginning Tuesday until Saturday at 5.30 p.m. and at 9:15 p.m. "K the Unknown" featuring Virginia Valli.

CARLTON THEATER

Starting today "Kriemhild's Revenge," the second half of "The Nibelungens."

ISIS THEATER

Beginning today and until January 3 the Isis will feature a special New Year program with showings at 3 p.m. 5:30 p.m. and at 9:15 p.m. Betty Blythe in the William Fox production "Queen of Sheba."

OLYMPIC THEATER

Beginning Monday Victor Hugo Halperin's latest screen success "When a Girl Loves" a drama of modern-day husbands and wives. Agnes Ayres, Percy Marmont and Robert McKim head the cast.

VICTORIA THEATER

Beginning New Year's day Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend." Today at 3:15 p.m. special children's matinee with Dinky Dean in "A Prince of a King." "The Lesson." with Constance Talmadge, occupies the screen to-morrow until Tuesday.

Rinehart Novel Coming To Apollo

Virginia Valli has added another success to her considerable list of achievements of the screen in her work in "K—The Unknown," which will be given its initial showing in the Apollo Theater Tuesday.

The picture as a whole is a fine vehicle for the star, and for the others in the cast as well, for it is a story that does not tax the credulity of the spectator in any manner; quite to the contrary, in fact, it makes the spectator quite certain of acquaintanceship with men and women who might well have been the characters.

Universal made "K—The Unknown" from the novel "K" written by Mary Roberts Rinehart, and Director Harry A. Pollard decided he could do no better than tell the story on the screen just about as the author told it on paper.

Percy Marmont is so well known to screen patrons that he requires no introduction; for him suffice it to remark that in his characterisation of the name part of the story, K. Le Moyne, the man who sought to hide his identity in the small town where, instead of success to his hopes, he became the moving figure in a series of events that had such tragic results for some of those who had become his friends in his new environment, Marmont attains the fine standard expected of him since his work as Mark Sabre in "It Winter Comes."

Margarita Fisher's return to the screen after a considerable absence shows that she has lost none of the old fire that made her a star.

"The Marriage Circle" continues to draw capacity crowds and will remain on the screen until tomorrow night.

Second Part Of 'Nibelungs' At The Carlton

The thousands of Shanghai theater-goers who taxed the capacity of the Carlton Theater during the past week at the showing of "Siegfried, the Dragon-Slayer," the first of the two films which have brought to the screen the Nibelungen epic, and those others who missed the opportunity of

(Continued on Page 11)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Ontarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weakness.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 5s. 6d.
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THE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS OF WEST. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

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in first class concrete godowns at minimum rates. Central location.

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APOLLO THEATRE
LAST TWO DAYS
Today at 3 p.m., 5.30 p.m., & 9.15 p.m.
Tomorrow at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

She wanted to and didn't dare—
She wanted to and—?
WARNER BROS. present
"The MARRIAGE CIRCLE"
an ERNST LUBITSCH Production
It must have been the moonlight!
Pack your things and go!
With
FLORENCE VIDOR
MARIE PREVOST
MONTE BLUE
ADOLPHE MENJOU
HARRY MYERS
CREIGHTON HALE
A Sensational Story of married lovers whose love is not always confined to their own mates. A picture about people you know fearlessly told by a master producer who has created the absolute unusual in bold photoplay entertainment.
Personally Directed by ERNST LUBITSCH
Wife? Yes! But, who's wife?

Starting Tuesday, Dec. 30th

A great star
A splendid picture
A famous story
A wonderful cast
A baffling mystery
A thrilling climax
A feature you can't afford to miss

K!
A brilliant picturization of the famous novel, "K—The Unknown," by MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
The Unknown

STARRING
VIRGINIA VALLI
AND
PERCY MARMONT

Booking at Moutrie & Co.

EVERY EVENING 9.15
CARLTON THEATRE
DAILY MAT'S 3.P.M

2 Matinees Today 3 and 5 p.m.
ALL THIS WEEK Twice Daily 3 & 9.15

2nd Part of

"Kriemhild's Revenge"

A Bigger and Grander Picture than Siegfried

A most exciting photoplay with a thousand thrills

A Great Picture, A Work of Art, Marvelous!

Without a moments hesitation we declare this wonderful production the greatest in screen history

Big Symphony Orchestra of 20 Solo Musicians

B.A.T. TOPICS: A very interesting screen production of the Banker's of Shansi,

Book your seats early and avoid disappointment
No Advance in Prices
Seats now on sale for all performances

BOX OFFICE OPEN FROM—10 to 10—Phone West 3641.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Special X'mas Programme
Showing Dec., 28th
Twice Daily at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Norma Talmadge

in "The New Moon"
One of her Best Screen Successes

Matinees
Today at 3.15 p.m.
The famous little screen star
Dinky Dean
IN HIS BEST PICTURE
"A Prince of a King"

Around The Cinema Houses Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 10)

seeing "Siegfried", and are therefore all the more anxious to see at least part of "The Ring" will find entertainment of the highest type at the Carlton during the week starting today when "Kriemhild's Revenge", the second of the Nibelungen pictures, will be shown.

"Kriemhild's Revenge" lives up in every way to the high standards set in "Siegfried". If anything, it goes a bit beyond the first of the two pictures, for it has enjoyed the advantage of all of the artistry which characterised the making of "Siegfried" and the additional factor of swift action throughout its ten reels and spectacular scenes in which hundreds of actors are employed.

There are so many remarkable scenic effects that throughout the showing one marvels as to how they could possibly be filmed. Most impressive of all is the firing of the castle following vain attacks by the Huns under the leadership of Kriemhild. The burning of the huge building, after it has been fired by flaming torches, is one of the most exciting fire scenes ever depicted on the screen. These are real flames. Great timbers crash and fall. Men, scores of them, are buried under a weight of burning wreckage. And at the end the structure stands, gutted and still smouldering.

"Kriemhild's Revenge" is complete in itself. Through brief but cleverly-chosen cut-backs to "Siegfried, the Dragon Slayer," the story of the latter is so effectually synopsized as to give those who failed to see the first film a fair idea of the narrative, while those who have been fortunate enough to witness the showing of both films are not bored by repetition.

The verdict on "Siegfried" was that it was as epic as the original narrative. "Kriemhild's Revenge" only confirms and further justifies that verdict.

Fox Spectacle Opens Run At The Isis

"Queen of Sheba," a William Fox super-special which enjoyed a sensational run on Broadway, New York, is booked for the Isis Theater, beginning today. It is described as a stupendous spectacle and a great love story. New York critics hailed it as one of the greatest photodramas ever produced. It showed to crowded houses throughout the run, until taken off to make way for another of the Fox specials.

It is declared that the pageantry of "Queen of Sheba" is unsurpassed for magnificence on the screen, and that few such thrilling spectacles as the chariot race ever have been presented in motion pictures.

The filming of "Queen of Sheba" under the direction of J. Gordon Edwards took an entire year. Throughout the period a huge force of workers in many lines of endeavor was employed, and in addition every member of the Fox organisation on the West Coast—actors, clerical workers, artisans and all—took a personal interest in the progress of the production and lent their aid. Tom Mix, for instance, volunteered his services in rendering the chariot race thoroughly realistic.

The construction of massive sets, the designing and making of the elaborate costumes, the perfecting of the chances, meant a vast deal of labor, and the difficulties in the way of completing the production on the scale originally planned seemed insuperable. They were overcome, however, and "Queen of Sheba" given to the screen.

Betty Blythe appears in the role of the Queen, Fritz Lieber, the Shakespearian actor, is King Solomon, and Clair de Lorez is Queen Amarath, wife of Solomon.

COMING TO THE APOLLO

Scene from "K The UNKNOWN" A UNIVERSAL-JEWEL With VIRGINIA VALLI

Wish Wynne At Lyceum January 8

On Thursday, Jan. 8 at the Lyceum Theater Shanghai theatregoers will have the opportunity of seeing that great impressionist, Wish Wynne, in the character sketches which have made her world-famous.

Those who have seen her in London will require no persuasion to ensure their presence, while those who have only heard of her inimitable character sketches need only to be told that they have but to see Wish Wynne on the stage to realise what it is that has made her the idol of theatergoers wherever English is spoken.

Accompanying Wish Wynne are several artistes who would in themselves be well worth going a good way to see and hear. Alfred Cunningham, the baritone, who is a well known figure at the Queen's Hall and wherever big London concerts are held, arouses his audiences to enormous enthusiasm. His voice is of phenomenal range and quality and he is certain to receive a rousing welcome here.

Harold Walden, the popular humorous-entertainer, has an infectious gaiety and a spontaneous wit that carries all before him, while Gwen Adeler sings catchy songs in a delightful way. Zoe, the dancer, dances herself into immediate popularity, and Bernard Kitchen does some remarkable things with the piano.

EMPIRE THEATRE

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

Presents

On Dec. 28th at 2.30, 6.30 & 9.15 p.m.

Adapted from Pierre BENOIT'S Famous novel

"KOENIGSMARK"

There never has been and there probably never will be again anything as GIGANTIC in conception and execution, as THRILLING, as INTERESTING, as SPECTACULAR as this MIGHTY screen Masterpiece.

NO ONE can afford to miss it!

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT.

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The public are cautioned against the many injurious imitations of "Scrubb's Ammonia" that are being offered, and attention is drawn to the signature of Scrubb & Co. on each bottle, without which none is genuine.

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Wrigley's Gum

Chew it after every meal

Spend Your Holidays in Hangchow

Cheerful Scenery and beautiful outlook from the Hotel.

reasonable rates excellent food

The New Hotel

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Tonight! Tonight!

THE SURPRISE OF THE YEAR

The wonderful picturization of CHARLES DICKENS' immortal novel

"OUR MUTUAL FRIEND"

Not an adaptation but a lavishly illustrated edition of the original

MATINEE TODAY

"OUR MUTUAL FRIEND"

Even King Solomon Falls to Her Charm!

Because she is the most beautiful Woman the World has ever known

William Fox Presents

"QUEEN of SHEBA"

A Million-Dollar Production in 10 reels

The Love Romance of the most Beautiful Woman the World Has Ever Known.

A Stupendous Spectacle of Love and Intrigue at the Court of the Wisest King of History.

The Supreme Moment in the Life of a Great Ruler and a Beautiful Queen

A Fast Moving Spectacle Drama, Colorful with the Splendor of the Orient.

Because she is . . . . she is . . . . . .
(for reasons you will know)

William Fox Presents

"QUEEN of SHEBA"

A Million-Dollar Production in 10 Reels.

Story of love, sacrifice that is without parallel in the world's history.

How a great love triumphed over a passion that threatened to destroy the world's greatest lovers.

In which a King is ready to sacrifice his crown, but a beautiful woman saves him.

Spectacle, drama, romance, interwoven with the most marvelous love story ever told.

Starting Today, Sunday, For One Whole Week

ISIS THEATRE

Three Performances Daily At 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

In The U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR.

Monday, December 29, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

Cause No. 1978, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland. Motion to set. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Haskell & Moss.

Cause No. 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody. Motion to set. Haskell & Moss; H. D. Rodger.

Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S. S. Co. For re-assignment, and on motion to amend second amended petition. Faison & Heath; Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder.

Cause No. 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate. Motion for payment of secured claim. Chalaire & Franklin; C. P. Holcomb.

Cause No. 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc. To settle Bill of Exceptions. Rodger & Husar; C. S. Franklin; Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder; Fleming & Allman.

Cause No. 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc. Motion to set. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder.

HEARINGS:

December 22, 1924, Cause No. 2483, In re estate of Norah Inez Hilton, deceased; for re-assignment; assigned.

December 22, 1924, Cause No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.; for re-assignment; assigned.

December 22, 1924, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; for re-assignment and on motion to amend second amended petition; passed to Dec. 29.

December 22, 1924, Cause No. 1978, W. Van Buskirk, Truetee in Bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland; on motion to set; passed to Dec. 29.

December 22, 1924, Cause No. 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; on motion for payment of secured claim; passed to Dec. 29.

December 22, 1924, Cause No. 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; on motion to settle bill of exceptions; passed to Dec. 29.

December 22, 1924, Cause No. 2438, Li Chek Siang v. L. W. Hartigan; on motion for judgment by default; passed to Jan. 5.

December 22, 1924, Cause No. 2522, In re estate of Charles Cecil Clarke, deceased; on petition for sale of securities; submitted.

December 22, 1924, Cause No. 2499, American Express Co., Inc. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; on motion for examination of judgment debtor; referred to the Commissioner.

December 22, 1924, Cause No. 2484, Bowen v. Bowen; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of F. R. Vida; plaintiff; C. Raven; E. Varley; submitted.

December 22, 1924, Cause No. 2538, U. S. v. N. H. H. Borreson; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

December 22, 1924, Cause No. 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; on motion to dismiss; continued to Dec. 29; plaintiff to file amended complaint.

(Before the Commissioner)

December 18, 1924, Crim. No. 670, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Chow Fah Ziang, E. J. Oldis, A. C. Akehurst, C. Mennie, defendant; submitted.

December 20, 1924, Crim. No. 721, U. S. v. C. H. Core; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

December 20, 1924, Civil No. 197, C. B. Holt v. W. N. McKay et al; continued to Dec. 27.

JUDGMENTS & ORDERS:

December 16, 1924, Cause No. 2528, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation v. Precision Machine Works Ltd.; order approving sale.

December 19, 1924, Cause No. 2186, Sam Joe v. F. & E. Soter Corporation; order of dismissal.

December 19, 1924, Cause No. 2519, In re application of Neill McK. Heath for admission to the bar; order for admission.

(By the Commissioner)

December 18, 1924, Crim. No. 670, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; defendant discharged.

December 20, 1924, Crim. No. 721, U. S. v. C. H. Core; defendant warned.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING:

Dec. 29, 1924, 10 a.m., Motion Calendar.

January 6, 1925, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2438, Li Chek Siang v. L. W. Hartigan.

January 27, 1925, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2434, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby.

February 17, 1925, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

December 18, 1924, Corpn. No. 144, The Mah Jongg Co. of China, Inc. annual statement.

December 18, 1924, Cause No. 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; defendant's supplemental account.

December 18, 1924, Cause No. 2542, American Trading Company Inc. v. F. Berndt; petition; summons issued.

December 19, 1924, Cause No. 2522, In re Charles Cecil Clarke's estate; administrator's bond; petition to sell certain securities; notice.

December 19, 1924, Cause No. 2186, Sam Joe v. F. & E. Soter Corporation; agreement.

December 19, 1924, Cause No. 1978, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland; motion to set.

December 19, 1924, Cause No. 2540, China Lace & Embroidery Co. v. Commercial Pacific Cable Co.; petition; summons issued.

December 19, 1924, Cause No. 2484, Bowen v. Bowen; motion for judgment by default.

December 19, 1924, Cause No. 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; amended answer.

December 19, 1924, Cause No. 2499, American Express Co. Inc. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; affidavit; motion for examination of judgment debtor.

December 19, 1924, Cause No. 2519, In re application of Neill McK. Heath for admission to the bar; motion of Bar Examining Committee.

December 20, 1924, Cause No. 2529, U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; marshal's return of final commitment.

December 20, 1924, Cause No. 2530, U. S. v. Warren H. Colby; marshal's return of final commitment.

(By the Commissioner)

December 17, 1924, Civil No. 196, C. G. Irons v. J. S. Dolan; marshal's return of summons.

December 17, 1924, Civil No. 197, C. B. Holt v. W. N. McKay et al.; answer of second defendant.

December 17, 1924, Civil No. 198, Hirsbrunner & Co. v. J. S. Dolan; complaint; summons issued.

December 17, 1924, Civil No. 199, Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. J. S. Dolan; complaint; summons issued.

December 19, 1924, Crim. No. 721, U. S. v. C. H. Core; complaint.

December 19, 1924, Civil No. 199, Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. J. S. Dolan; marshal's return of summons.

December 19, 1924, Civil No. 198, Hirsbrunner & Co. v. J. S. Dolan; marshal's return of summons.

December 19, 1924, Civil No. 194, Weeks & Co., Ltd. v. S. Chaiet; praecipe for writ of execution.

An Antiseptic Liniment

There is no danger whatever from lockjaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale everywhere.

Beautiful Japanese Sees Movies Made.

Kikuko Terao, called the most beautiful woman in Japan, recently visited Hollywood, Cal., studios to learn something of the making of moving pictures. Her name translated into English means "Child of the Chrysanthemum." She is the wife of Thaig O'Conroy, former lecturer of the Imperial Naval Staff College in Tokio.

American Women's Club Notes

A New Year's reception to members and their husbands is planned for the General Club Meeting of the American Women's Club to be held on January 6, 1925, from 4 to 7 p.m. at the Club Rooms. This affair is in the capable hands of the Social Department, and from past performances of this committee on entertainment, members may be assured of a cordial reception.

The Library Department meets on January 2, at 4:30 p.m. at which time Mrs. N. F. Allman will speak on "Modern Fiction of Spain." This will be followed by a paper on "Current Events."

The Art Department has made arrangements for indoor sketching classes which will be held in the Club Rooms every Wednesday morning from 9 a.m. until 12 noon. Sketching will be from selected models.

The Literary Department's program will be held on January 9, at 4:30 p.m. at which time members will listen to an illuminating paper on "First Century of the Ching Dynasty" which takes in the period of King Hsi and Chien Ling.

A dinner at the Columbia Country Club is being planned for the first part of January—exact date to be announced shortly—by the Library Department. The dinner and supper has been donated through the courtesy of Libby, McNeill and Libby. Reservations may be made through Mrs. S. C. Kingsbury, West 794.

The Music Department was obliged, unfortunately, to postpone the two meetings announced for November and December. The first could not take place owing to illness in the American School, where the study class meets with the scholars. That scheduled for December 9 conflicted with the tea dance given at the Majestic Hotel by the Social Department and so had to be postponed. The Committee will endeavor, however, to carry out the program arranged for the season. The program of Handel and Bach will be given at a date to be announced later.

The Music Department will be in charge of the General Meeting of the club on January 20, when a lecture of exceptional interest will be given by M. V. Mulling on modern French composers. Mr. Mulling, who is a gifted pianist, will illustrate his lecture by piano solos.

ANY LENS

REPAIR This Week $1.00 ANY RX

O.I.C.

Hazelwood ALWAYS GOOD Ice Cream

Imported from U.S.A.

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$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

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327a Avenue Joffre

Tea Room a La Parisien

QUICK LUNCH

Best wine and liqueurs. Fresh bread and rolls from the Hall and Holtz's Bakery.

The Palais de Danse

have

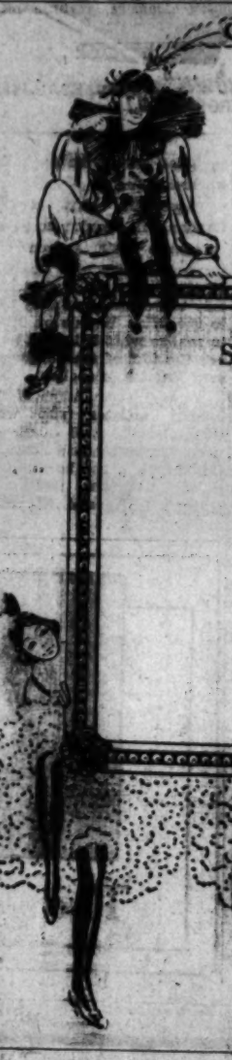
30 Selected Dancing Partners

To whom Dancing is an Art

CARLTON'S

Holiday

Vaudeville



SPECIALLY ARRANGED PROGRAMME

A WEEK OF FESTIVITIES

25 ARTISTS IN CABARET

THE SMARTEST ENTERTAINMENT

THE ORIENT HAS HAD

A WEEK OF VARIETY

WITH SPECIAL FESTAL MENU

JAZZ TEA TODAY 4.30 to 7.30

Reservations W. 3639

MUMM CAFE

XMAS WEEK CELEBRATION

Gigantic Carnival Week, with BALLOONS, HATS, SERPENTINE ACT Every Night

Open All Night

Dec. 31st and Janurary 1st, 1925.

MONSTER MASQUERADE BALL

On New Year's Eve, December 31st

Continuous Vaudeville Performance combined with the popular PUNCH BOWL as additional entertainment.

A LARGE WEEK

MUMM CAFE

HOLIDAY EVENTS AT THE

HOTEL PLAZA

All This Week

Special Dinners de Luxe Every Night

In The Ball Room

ALSO

Misses Refa Miller and Jeanne Darling

In New Songs

Dinner $3.50 Non-Diners $1.00

New Year's Eve

December 31st, 1924

See the Old Year Out——See the New Year In

Special Dinner, Carnival Celebration and Entertainment

Dinner $3.50 Non-Diners $1.00

NOTE—During the Holidays the Hotel Plaza will Serve the Patrons of its Ball Room with Special Dinners and Late Suppers, Unequalled in the Far East, Combined with Snappy Dance Music and Cabaret Entertainment.

Balloons, Serpentine, Hats, Caps, Noisemakers, and Confetti Will Be Distributed Complimentary Thru out the Evening.

Make Your Reservations Early

HOTEL PLAZA

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1877

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1924

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

Business and Official Notices

The American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on December 25th and 26th, 1924, and January 1st and 2nd, 1925.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM
American Consul-General.
72351 J 1

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of CHARLES CECIL CLARKE, Deceased. | Cause No. 2532 | Estate No. 569 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles Cecil Clarke, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June 28, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

GEOFFREY HERBERT WRIGHT,
Administrator (with will annexed)
7, Peking Road,
Shanghai, China.

December 28, 1924.
72383 J 18

Notice

Mr. A. W. Straub's services with Getz Bros. & Company of the Orient Ltd. terminated as from December 20th, and he is no longer in any way whatsoever connected with this firm.

GETZ BROS. & CO. OF THE ORIENT LTD.
C. R. GREENBERG,
Manager
72375

What is the First Indication of Eye Strain?

Headaches or eye discomfort. Any one of your several eye muscles can cause intense headache. With their complex muscular systems, your two eyes—really end organs of the brain—are the source of seven out of ten headaches. Attack your headache at its source.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED
LEO D. GOEHRING
Licensed Eye-Sight Specialist
14-15 Zylstra Bldg.
Cor. Nanking & Kiangse Rds.
Phone C. 1804
7974

"The public is hereby notify that delivery order No. 23 for A & W 195 1 Case Pressboard. ex SS. "M. S. Dollar" arrived May 31st, 1921, has been lost and a duplicate copy has been applied for—"

THE AULT & WIBORG (CHINA) CO.
72350 J 3

Attention!

Connoisseurs and Art Lovers are invited to inspect a few original paintings by European Old Masters and other Rarities. 16 Haining Road.
72346 D 28

AMERICAN FRESH BUTTERED
POPCORN
AT
SINCERE'S
(Inside Hotel Lobby)
72290 J. 8

LOST—Two Delivery Orders—No. 1 Marked A. for 9 packages of raw Lacquer, No. 2 Marked K. for 125 tins of Wood Oil, imported by S. S. Kiang An, trip No. 29, from Kiukiang. Besides notifying the C.M.S.N.Co. to cancel the said D/orders, we hereby warn the public, also in the Sin Wan Pao, against negotiating the same.

WOO YUNG ZUNG 吳永順洋號啓
72358 J 3

Notice

Mr. G. N. Ching, assistant Manager of the undersigned works has on the 16th day of the 11th moon (December 12th, 1924) resigned himself and severed his connections with our works Kien Cheong Engineering & Iron Works, 242 Tachoo Road, Shanghai.
72360 D 30

A room, furnished beautifully with no taxes, light and water bills at Tls. 40 to 55. Board at $50 from modern dining room.

for Cosy and Comfortable Rooms

Central Building
18 Nanking Rd.

American Women's Club

Dec. 31, ART DEPARTMENT Sketching Classes 9 to 12 a.m.

Jan. 2, LIBRARY DEPARTMENT 4:30 p.m. Club Rooms, "Modern Fiction of Spain" Mrs. N. F. Allman, "Current Events"

Jan. 6, NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION TO GENERAL CLUB auspices Social Department. Members and their husbands invited as guests of the Club.

Jan. 7, ART DEPARTMENT Sketching Classes 9 to 12 a.m.

Jan. 9, LITERARY DEPARTMENT 4:30 p.m. Club Rooms. "First Century of the Ching Dynasty"

Harbour Notification
No. 31 of 1924
Anchor and Chain recovered near Quarantine Buoy

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an anchor, with four and one half lengths of chain attached to it, has been recovered from the river outside Woosung, at a position from which Quarantine Buoy bears S. 35° W. distant about 1000 feet.

The anchor is of the old fashioned type, and weighs about two tons.

The chain is stud link 1 5/8"—worn to 1 1/8" in places. Each length is 15 fathoms.

The anchor and chain are lying on the foreshore of the Customs Property at Woosung, where they may be inspected.

If not claimed within one month from the date of this Notice, the anchor and chain become the property of the salvors.

A. Hotson,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
L. A. Lyall,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Shanghai, 27th December, 1924.
72379 D 28

Holy Trinity Cathedral

CAROL SERVICE

Sunday Dec. 28th., at 6 p.m.

Collection on behalf of

War Memorial

New Organ Fund

72377 D 28

Office Rooms To Let

TO LET. 2 Nice Office Rooms, facing south, Room No. 46 (24' x 16½') and Room No. 49 (24' x 16' of Building No. 60 Kiangse Road, fit out with Electric Lights, Gas and special Electric Wires for Heating.

Rent including Tax Taels One Hundred Twenty five per month. (Tls. 125.—)

Inspection at any time during office hours.

For particulars apply to the Luminous Advertising Co, Ltd. Tel. C. 7223.
72388 D 28

Lost

A native Order, No. 15839, issued by the Foo Kong Bank, (復康莊) for Taels 1,000, due 1st day of 12th moon, has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. The public are hereby warned not to negotiate or cash the same. A similar notice also appears in the Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao.

TSEN FOONG 震豐水泥行啓
72363 D 30

The IXth SWISS INDUSTRIES FAIR at BASLE will be held from *the 18th to the 28th April* 1925 in the usual way. It will comprise twenty-one classes of goods, i.e.:—

1. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.
2. Household and Kitchen Utensils.
3. House Fittings, Furniture, Basketwork.
4. Lighting, Heating, Sanitation.
5. Musical Instruments and Music.
6. Sports Goods and Toys.
7. Industrial Arts.
8. Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.
9. Office and Shop Fittings.
10. Advertising, Graphic Arts, Publications, Packing Materials.
11. Paper and Paper Goods.
12. Textiles.
13. Clothing and Outfitting.
14. Special Articles in Wood, Metal, Glass, Cork, Leather, Rubber, etc.
15. Inventions and Patents:
16. Fine Mechanical Instruments and Apparatus.
17. Electrical Industry.
18. Small Machinery and Tools.
19. Transport.
20. Raw Materials and Building Materials.
21. Miscellaneous.

Prospective buyers will be provided with prospectus and admission cards free of charge by the Swiss Consulate General, 95 Bubbling Well Road, where further information will be given if desired.

All firms interested in the present industrial and commercial conditions of Switzerland will, furthermore, be supplied with the ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT for 1923 just published by the Union Suisse du Commerce et de l'Industrie (French edition).

J. L. ISLER,
Swiss Consul General.
Swiss Consulate General,
Shanghai, December 23rd, 1924.
72362 D 28

For Rent

To be let, new modern foreign residences situated in Yu Yuen Road west of Tifeng Road. Garage, well equipped lavatory, Electricity, Gas pipe, and Steam Heating. Rental Tls. 110 & Tls. 125. Apply to Mr. Eugene Y. B. Kiang of Chalaire & Franklin, No. 2, Peking Road. Tele. C. 8723.
72380

Notice

Mr. J. McMahan having resigned, is no longer connected with this Hotel, as from this date.

HOTEL PLAZA
Dec. 26th. 1924.
72384 D 31

90 % New Car for Cheap Sale

1924 Special Six Studerbaker Touring. Bought February. Owner driven. Owner leaving. Sell at sacrifice. Apply to Mr. W. C. Lee of 10, North Szechuen Road, between 1 to 5 p.m. Phone North 3302.
72382

Shanghai Race Club

NEW YEAR RACES

Thursday, 1st January, 1925.

The New Year Races will commence promptly at 10.15 a.m. on Thursday, 1st January 1925.

The Members' Enclosure will be reserved for Members of the International Recreation Club and Shanghai Race Club and their Friends. Members of either Club may obtain complimentary tickets for their Friends on applying to the Secretary of either Club.

There will be no charge for admission to the Public Enclosure. Entrance No. 14 Mohawk Road.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
72355 J 1

M. A. TABENSKAIA

LADY DOCTOR
Ladies' Diseases, Advice and Help-in Pregnancy and Childbirth
HOURS 10-12, 2-5,
Tel. C. 178, 673 Nanking Road
Opposite American Drug Co.
70979 A. 30

The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.

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— Founded 1848 —
Total Funds Exceed £158,000,000.00
The Security Offered by the Company is Absolute.

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Blom & Van Der AA.
3 Ezra Road, Shanghai
Tel. C. 2228 A. Kooyman, Gen. Mgr.

Typewriter Supplies—

We stock every accessory in connection with typewriters, Keelox Ribbons and Carbons, Reid notebook holders, Weiss desk extensions etc.

Have you tried our Certified Brand Carbon Paper, guaranteed to give a hundred copies per sheet. We will willingly send you a specimen sheet. Ribbons and carbons supplied on the Coupon book system.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

44-A-B Kiangse Road, Shanghai
also Sole Agent for:—
Underwood Typewriters
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Roneo Office Appliances.
Represented in all the principle cities of China.

A handbill, a folder or a booklet is a reflection of your personality, your business methods, and the integrity of your product. It may be the final argument in closing a sale. That alone makes it important enough to be printed carefully.

Job Printing Department

The China Press

Phone C. 1431

Chinese Government Railway

Tientsin-Pukow Line

Notification No. 349

The Public is hereby informed that commencing on and from the 25th instant, our mail trains No. 3 and 4 will resume their daily runnings from both ends, Tientsin and Pukow, as usual.

Traffic Department,
Tientsin-Pukow Railway
72341 D 29

Chinese Super-Carpets

Unusual Designs and Colours
Expert Foreign Supervision
Selected Wool, Machine Carded.
We Dye the Fleece not the Yarn.
Only Tientsin Weavers Employed,
Special Attention to Private Orders

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Factory and Show-Room, 130 Ave Dubail
Elbrook, Inc.
Owners and Managers.

Rich China Co.

18, Broadway, Shanghai, China,
P. O. Box No. 1343
Import and Export Commission Agents and Dealers in Shawls.
(Wholesale & Retail.)
The public of Shanghai is cordially invited to inspect our goods which will be on sale at the most reasonable prices in the market.
Agents for Swatow Drawn Work Co., Swatow and Hongkong.
69313 A 13

Business and Official Notices

Municipal Notification
No. 3312.
6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Interest Coupon No. 9, is payable on December 31, 1924. Coupons must be lodged with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Bund, Shanghai, two clear days before payment. Payment (at the option of the Debenture Holder to be declared in writing at the time of lodgment with the Bank) will be made either by sterling Demand Draft on London at Par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative Interest Coupon.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.
Council Chamber,
Shanghai, December 11, 1924.
72061

Municipal Notification
No. 3313.
8 PER CENT. SILVER LOAN (DOLLAR) 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given that Interest Coupon No. 7, payable on December 31, 1924, must be lodged with the Finance Department (Loan and Banking Office) two clear days before payment will be made.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.
Council Chamber,
Shanghai, December 11, 1924.
72061

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line.

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, the Administration of this Railway invites tenders for the supply of Rails and Fastenings.

The Specification may be obtained upon application to the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North Station, by paying $10.00 per copy.
71969

Chinese Government Railways

SHANGHAI-NANKING LINE.
and
SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO LINE.

Revision of Goods Tariff

On and from January 1, 1925, a revised Goods Tariff will come into operation.

A printed copy of the Revisions and further information may be obtained on application to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North Station.

By Order,
Traffic Manager.
72295 D 23

"CAFE LION"

No. 403 CHAPOO ROAD,
HONGKEW.
Tel. N. 2281.

Fresh Oyster from Japan
Fresh Lobster from Japan
"SUKIYAKI" etc., Served comfortably at modeate charges.

E. HATA
Proprietor.
72197

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5 Ezra Road
Apply to Box 1815,
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NO BREAKFAST
is complete without
a dish of
PRUNES
eat them raw
20 cents per lb. only.
W. ZIMMERMAN
(Home of Prunes)
21 Nanking Road 1st floor
Tel. C. 3233
72128

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

15th NEW YEAR RACE MEETING 1925
26th, 27th and 28th January, 1925
(Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday)
First Saddling Bell at 11.30 p.m. Daily
(No Tiffin Interval)

FOURTH DAY
31st January, 1925 (Saturday)
First Saddling Bell at 1 p.m.

ATTENTION TO MEMBERS

Entries for all Races, except those otherwise stated, close on Monday, 29th December, 1924 at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ALL entries to be addressed to the Clerk of the Course and deposited in the Secretary's Office labelled "ENTRIES FOR THE KIANGWAN RACES."

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA
TOWN HALL

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, at 9.15 p.m.
THIRD SUBSCRIPTION SYMPHONY CONCERT
CONDUCTOR PACI'S FAREWELL
with Augmented Orchestra

Programme Includes:—
Symphony E flat major N. 3 (Eroica) Beethoven; Introduction and Elisabath's Air from "Tannhauser", Wagner, SOLOIST: Signora L. Piraccini (Soprano).

ADMISSION $1. (For full programme see news columns).
72386 D 30

New Year Sale
on
FURS
Quality with Economy

Also Readymade Lady's Fur Capes, Neoklets and Muffs, for sale at moderate prices. Your inspection is cordially invited.

Chen Chan Tai Fur Co.
133 Honan Road, near Nanking Road, Tel. C. 2933.
71009

DOES
Your Tailor Suit You?

Gentlemen's suitings made up from specially selected MATERIALS IMPORTED DIRECT by the HENG TAI COMPANY, 68 NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD (close to Range Road) Fit and Style guaranteed.

HENG TAI COMPANY
The Tailor to Suit You
68 North Szechuen Road (close to Range Road)
69602

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Covers Most Everything

Fone C2582 for trial copy. The most comprehensive and complete cable code published. Reduce your cable bills with the Acme.

GROSS, MANLEY & Co.
13a Canton Road 70733

MADAM HELENE

P. 566 Nanking Road, next to O. I. C.
Tel. C. 6036.

Takes pleasure in announcing a new shipment from Paris, consisting of the latest models of

READY MADE WINTER COATS, CAPES, AFTERNOON DRESSES AND EVENING GOWNS.

Dressmaking Department under supervision of French Cutter. Orders executed in 24 hours. Inspection Cordially Invited. Prices Reasonable.
71481

Cotton Spinning And Metal Trade Active During Last Month

Three Hundred Thousand Cases Window Glass Awaiting Buyers In Japan

The most pleasing feature to be recorded during the month of November, says the monthly report issued by the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, relates to the resumption of work on the part of most of the cotton spinning mills at Shanghai, subsequent to a brisk demand for yarn. The majority of the mills have had to undergo very anxious times, their struggle against odds culminating in the enforced idleness of the entire machinery. It was therefore encouraging to observe a resumption of work with the prospect of obtaining some margin of profit. The import of raw cotton from India continued during November, aided by fairly high levels of Rupee exchange. Not many people are aware of the fact that Shanghai has started to export locally cotton yarn (20 counts) to British India.

METAL MARKET HEALTHY

The metal market in Shanghai during November was healthy. Paper was quiet. Woollen cloth continued distinctly bad owing to very heavy stocks locally; market prices at Shanghai for woollens remain below replacing costs. Window glass is in the dilemma in which it found itself during the greater part of this year. After having made careful inquiries we are inclined to estimate the stock of window glass in Shanghai at the end of November at about 60,000 cases. We have no figures relative to outports. Local stocks, though heavy, are not excessive, and yet these can be cleared at a heavy sacrifice only. The reason is principally to be found in the fact in Japan there are still about 300,000 cases window glass awaiting buyers. Furthermore the first production of the Yao-Hua Mechanical Glass Factory of Chinwangtao has appeared on the market. The said factory has a capacity of 150,000 cases a year. The new concern sells below the prices of the imported article, but it remains to be seen what the profits will amount to.

SILK

At certain days of November there was lively demand for raw silk, chiefly from Lyons. Then followed a period of great calm. It is reported that at the end of November the stocks of raw silk in Lyons were 18,000 bales, which is not propitious news for China.

The demand for raw silk in America has slackened considerably during recent months, and buyers are extremely cautious, apparently expecting a further easing in prices. The consumption of natural silk in the States has shown a remarkable increase during the past decade, but the use of artificial silk has grown much more rapidly and was in 1923 ten times larger than in 1913. The following (round) figures speak for themselves:

Consumption of silk in U.S.A.:

	Natural silk	
1913	215,000	bales
1918	249,000	„
1919	304,000	„
1920	204,000	„
1921	308,000	„
1922	354,000	„
1923	352,000	„
	Artificial silk	
1913	26,000	bales
1918	46,000	„
1919	54,000	„
1920	56,000	„
1921	148,000	„
1922	200,000	„
1923	298,000	„

American Gold Bond Quotations

These weekly cable quotations of American Gold Dollar Investment Securities are supplied to THE CHINA PRESS by the National City Company of New York which is closely affiliated with the National City Bank of New York and the International Banking Corporation. Further particulars regarding these bonds or other securities may be obtained by applying to the office of the National City Company, International Bank Building, 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. All quotations subject to confirmation by the National City Company, New York.

Name of Security.	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Dec. 17th	Sale Price Dec. 24th	Approx. Yield to Maturity
Duke-Price Power Co. Ltd.	6	July 1, 1965	G[illegible]	G[illegible]½	6.10
Czecho-Slovak Govt., Sinking Fund Loan	8	Apr. 1, 1951	100½	100	8.00
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co., Sinking	7½	Nov. 1, 1954	97½	97⅝	7.75
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal Sinking Fund Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	91	91	7.25
Kingdom of Netherlands Sinking Fund Loan	6	Apr. 1, 1954	101¼	100⅞	5.90
City of Rotterdam Sinking Fund Loan	6	May 1, 1964	100½	101	5.90
Republic of Chile	7	Nov. 1, 1942	99	99¼	7.10
Paris Lyons Mediterranean RR Co. Sinking Fund	6	Aug 15, 1958	81	81¼	7.60
Department of Seine Sinking Fund Loan	7	June 1, 1942	91¼	91½	7.90
Swiss Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	5½	Apr. 1, 1946	100⅞	100⅞	5.40
French Govt. Sinking Fund	7	Dec. 1, 1949	94¼	94½	7.50
German Govt. Sinking Fund	7	Oct. 15, 1949	95⅛	95¼	7.40
Kingdom of Norway Sinking Fund	6	Aug 15, 1943	98⅛	98⅛	6.125
Kingdom of Denmark Sinking Fund	6	Jan. 1, 1942	100¼	100¼	5.97
Wilys-Overland 1st. Mtge. Sinking Fund	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	100	100	6.50
Swedish Govt. Sinking Fund	5½	Nov. 1, 1954	99⅝	99⅝	5.60
Canadian Pacific RR. Co., Consolidated Deb.	4	Perpetual Stock	79¼	79¼	5.05

Chinese Native Banks Are Partnerships Or Family Affairs

Liability Not Limited To The Amount Of Capital Subscribed

This is the first of a series of articles on the subject of native banks in China by E. Kann, manager of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce. (All rights reserved).

The service rendered to the financial development of China by native banks has undoubtedly been considerable. If the influence exercised by those institutions is on the wane in modern times, it must be ascribed to requirements of international business methods, into which the procedure of the old-fashioned Native Banks simply will not fit. The methods of working, which have been adopted in times immemorial, are now still in vogue, and while these undoubtedly have their good aspects, they are incompatible with present day views and requirements. The features characterising the working of Native Banks have been created in course of decades by the needs and demands of now bygone times. But while world conditions have changed considerably the methods adopted by the native banks in China have remained stationary. This fact leads to the assumption that sooner or later native banks in China will have to reform and transform into modern financial institutions.

HISTORY AND CONSTITUTION

If it ws possible to define the term of banking it would not be difficult to determine the birth of Native Banks in China. These have developed out of small beginnings, enlarging their scope with the increase of national wealth and the enhanced volume of internal trade. It is typical for all Native Banks in this country that they are either a family affair or a partnership made up of a small group of persons, whose liability in business is not limited to the amount of capital subscribed. The partners of a Native Bank are liable to the full extent of the engagements entered into by the Bank. None of the native banks in China are organised on the joint stock plan, partly because this system was formerly strange to China, and is not properly understood even now; those Banks are built on the plan of proprietary concerns with usually two or three members as owners.

Originally native banks were what is regarded at present as cash shops, dealers in domestic exchange. In course of years some of the concerns with family traditions, who had succeeded in gaining the confidence of the local public, began to act as its depositories. The banks had, of course, to invest the funds, in order to recompense its depositors and reap the benefits from the service which money is supposed to render in its use. After having acted as money lenders, the Native Banks turned their attention to financing of interprovincial trade, which had been slowly developing.

EXCHANGE BUSINESS

It is a wellknown fact that there is no country in the world where so much "exchange" business has been done, since the dawn of civilisation, as in China; and where this "old custom" remains unabated to this very day. In looking for the deeper causes of that undeniable fact one is inclined to point to the inborn crave on the part of the average Chinese to indulge in the charms of the game of chance. But, such a conclusion would be the result of superficial observation only. It must not be forgotten that during many centuries, while China was leading a life of seclusion,—while means of communications were entirely lacking,—while the proceeds of agriculture were totally inadequate,—the very large population of the country had to be sustained.

And so the choice of procuring a means of livelihood fell on "exchange." Since this latter term meant dealings within the country only, it could only amount to an attempt on the part of the more clever person,—or the luckier one,—to get a monetary advantage over his compatriot. If, as a result of exchange of commodities, the sellers gains, it is not said that the buyer must lose. It is quite feasible that both are profiting by the exchange of commodities or of local against foreign currencies. On the other hand it stands to reason that through exchanging internal currency no new values are created. Such transactions, while affording a means of livelihood to millions of people in China, are doubtedly harmful to national wealth.

Often it has been asserted that the repeated change of a legally recognised Dollar domiciled in Hankow, for example, against the very same Dollar with head quarters in Shanghai, will finally lead to naught,—or rather to nil. One pays a commission of 1 percent on a dollar draft on Hankow; should the retransfer to Shanghai be required, another 1 percent is exacted. Repeat the operation fifty times, and the Dollar has vanished into nothingness. With a bit of bad luck and a bit of revolution or civil warfare the pace is automatically accelerated, and the cpital will much sooner be dissolved into commissions.

EXCESSIVE COMMISSION

The charges of excessive commissions are not the fault of individual Banks, but entirely of a system, which has been created by Native Banks. If there was a properly organised and equipped Central Bank, with a monopoly on the issue of banknotes, functioning in China, a dollar in Hankow would be worth a dollar at Shanghai There is no denying of the fact that the Native Banks throughout China are doing their utmost to prevent the establishment of a uniform standard currency for China. So far they have been singularly successful in their endeavor. If they were beaten it would mean that millions of popple would lose their means of livelihood or that they would have to look out for other trades. The term "native banks" is used here in the widest sense of the word and comprises exchange shops and money changers. But the fact remains that since Native Banks keep aloof from financing direct foreign trade, and since they are afraid that they would be losing a large part of their income, they oppose by all means at their disposal the introduction of a single currency standard for China. Regarded from this point of view it cannot but be admitted that Native Banks are not inducive to the growth and prosperity of the country.

Native Banks at Shanghai were active there before the arrival of foreigners. In 1875 there were one hundred such institutions functioning at Shanghai, out of which eighty had their offices in the foreign settlement. As a consequence of the French war against China more than three fourth of those banks failed. Another crisis was experienced by Shanghai native banks in 1910, consequent upon the failure of some old established banking concerns in Newchwang. The following year, 1911, was very critical for Shanghai native banks, who had been financing clients heavily involved in the rubber boom and rubber shares collapse, and some of whom had been speculating and losing money themselves. The failures recorded at that time involved some of the Native Banks who were reputed to be the strongest. Nearly half of the native banks had to close their doors. Immediately after this debacle came the revolution and abdication of the Manchu House in favor of a Republican regime. This memorable event shook the economic system of the country in its foundations, causing havoc and chaos amongst many financial institutions. Only fifty amongst the Shanghai Native Banks were able to withstand the shock. All the others had to close their doors.

WORLD WAR PROFITS

During the great world war native banks all over China had their opportunity to participate in the trade boom which then prevailed. The consequence was that, encouraged by the good results obtained, many more native banks were organised in Shanghai. These went on working smoothly until September of 1924, when a period of trade stagnation was followed by the outbreak of a civil war around Shanghai. That calamity was the signal for another serious crisis amongst Native Bank circles, resulting in the forced liquidation of some of those institutions. Others just managed to overcome their difficulties with the support of other banks. Then followed a period of extreme caution, resulting in the cessation of almost all credits to clients for the time being, thus hindering trade to a considerable extent.

These facts show that with every economic or political upheaval within the country native banks are directly affected and forced by circumstances to discontinue without warning the granting of customary facilities to their clients.

Originally Chinese native banks dealt in metallic currency only. None of the Banks would issue paper notes, and they would endeavor to immediately convert all banknotes coming into their coffers into silver. Induced by the unabated issue of banknotes without adequate metallic reserves on the part of official or provincial banks, some of the native banks, especially those in the interior of China, started to put out their own banknotes. The results were deplorable, since the necessity of keeping adequate reserves against the notes issued were never properly understood or appreciated.

The calamities during 1911 and 1912, already referred to, caused the public to institute runs on most of the note issuing native banks. The consequences were obvious and caused many an institution to discontinue business altogether. Since then Native Banks have ceased to issue banknotes, apart from some isolated instances in the interior.

Those institutions which had managed to weather the hurricanes of 1911 and 1912 were rewarded by better prospects and indeed by better times. Warned by recent sad experince the surviving native banks placed their affairs on a sound and safer basis. In their endeavors they were much assisted by the sudden exit in 1912 of the Shansi banks from the financial field in China.

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Best Shansi Anthracite, per ton	30.00
Haiphong, Anthracite, per ton	26.00
Best Chinese Anthracite, per ton	24.00
Best House Coal No. 1 (Special) per ton	22.00
Best House Coal No. 2, per ton	18.00
Best House Coal No. 3, per ton	16.00
Best Kitchen Coal No. 1, per ton	18.00
Best Kitchen Coal No. 2, per ton	16.00
Best Steam Coal No. 1, per ton	14.00
Best Steam Coal No. 2, per ton	13.00
Best Steam Coal No. 3, per ton	12.00
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Did you ever have that nerve-racking experience caused by a bit of mucus or phlegm that stubbornly refuses to be dislodged, but tickles and tickles until it sometimes almost strangles? Just a few sips of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, swallowed very slowly and allowed to glide down the throat, will stop that tickle and at once give you immense relief. Try it that way too for hoarseness, bronchial and other coughs. For sale everywhere.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Quotations Closing
Banks	
M. & S. Banks	H. $1110 B.
Chartered	Lon'g n.
Siam-Amath	Open
Mercantile Bank A-E	Lis ¼ B.
Mercantile Bank C	$12½ B.
C. & O. Banking	Atl. S.
Bank of East Asia	H. $190 B.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$725 B.
North China	Tls. 140
Union of Canton	H.$257 B.
Yangtsze	Lis. 33½ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 32
Assurance Franco-Asiatique Frs. $68	
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	H.$140 B.
Hongkong Fire	H. $695 B.
Asia Life Insurance	C.$240 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. $126 B.
Indo-China Pref.	H.$38
"Shell"	85/- B.
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 92½ B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 51 B.
H.C. & M.S.B. Co. Ltd.	H$26
Star Ferry	H.$125 B.
Douglas S.B. Co.	H.$50 B.
Union Waterboat	H.$18½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 19¼
Oriental Cons.	16/9 S.
Raub	H.$3
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H. $148 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 108½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7½ B.
New Eng. Pref.	Tls. 5¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 212½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$216 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
Astronomical Assoc.	Tls. 125 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 129M. B.
Hongkong Lands	Tls. 108 B.
Humphreys	H.$214½ B.
Canton Ins.	Atl. 95
H. & S. Hotel old	H. 18¼ B.
H. & S. Hotel new	H.$18 B.
Prince's Building Co.	H.$130 B.
Asia Realty	G.$170
Raven Trust Co. (ord.)	G.$10
do (Pref.)	G.$10
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (Pref.)	Tls. 105
E-wo (ord.)	H.$12 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 7 B.
Oriental	Tls. 38½ B.
S'hai Cotton Old	Tls. 58½ B.
S'hai Cotton New	Tls. $1
Industrials	
Butler Ties	Tls. 38
China Sugar	H.$93 B.
Green Island (comb)	Old.18¾ B.
do	Tls. 6½ B.
Langkats (Comb)	Tls. 23 B.
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 10½ B.
Loans	Tls. 7½ B.
Explorations	Tls. 5 B.
Mayer Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 174 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$5¼
Llewelyn	Tls. 25
Lane Crawford	$103½ B.
Maurice	$56 B.
Watson (old)	H.$38 xR
Watson (new)	H.$12
Weeks	$5
American Drug Co.	$40
Gordon and Co.	Tls. 35
Rubbers (Local)	
Bima	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.35 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 0.05 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.95 B.
Bole	Tls. 0.85 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.35 B.
Cannor United	Tls 1.30 B.
Lumpecax	Tls. 6 B.
Pang	Tls. 0.80 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 2.90 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 10
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16 B.
Kali Gilidera	Tls. 15 S.
Kapayang	Tls. 9.40
Karan	Tls.5 B.
Kedah	Tls. 1¼ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 2.35 B.
Kisewook Javi	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 2½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.30 B.
Permata	Tls. 3½
Repah	Tls. 1½ B.
Sabagagas	Tls. 0.87½
Shapeo	Tls. 1.20 B.
Serambu	Tls. 1.45 B.
Sumawang	Tls. 1.90 B.
S'hai Kisbang	Tls. 0.65 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 2
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8½
Sungrais	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Durt	Tls. 7.65 B.
Soa Mangis	Tls. 2.27½
S'hai Pahang	Tls. 1.10 B.
S'hai Serambau	Tls. 0.75½ B
Taiping	Tls. 0.55 B.
Tanah Kerah	Tls. 0.92½
Tebong	Tls. 3.25 B.
Wanshee	Tls. 4.30
Miscellaneous	
C. G. Omnibus Co.	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Press	$100
C. and E. Lumber	Tls. 225
Daily Dairy	Tls. 10
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 185½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 45 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 50 F
S'hai Telephones	Tls. 76½ B.
S'hai Waterwork R.	Tls. 160 B.
S'hai Waterwork B.	Tls. 100 F.
China Prov. Old	H.$36¼ B.
China Prov. New	H.$36¼ B.
H'kong Electrics	H.$42 ¾ B.
H'kong Tramways	H.$54½ B.
Dairy Farm	H.$24¼ B.
H'kong Ropes Old	H.$20
H'kong Ropes New	H. $11.
China Lights Old	H. $18 B.
China Lights New	H. $10½ B.
Peak Tramways Old	H. $28 S
Peak Tramways New	H.$11½ S.

China Cotton

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfield and Son, in Inc's weekly cotton market report, for Shanghai December, 26 states:—China Cotton.—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and these were influenced from day to day by Mid-American and Indians and the operations of speculators at the "Exchanges". At the close, however, the undertone was steady to firm.

On the whole, the outlook as it appears today does not seem to warrant the expectation of extreme fluctuations, and the probability, therefore, is for a continuance of rather narrow markets until the situation will shape itself in one way or the other in a more decided manner, and conservatism should therefore be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

Yarn.—We have no change to report in the position of the local yarn market, prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level. In all some 3,000 to 4,000 bales have changed hands for export to Szechuen, Hankow, Canton, Kiangsu, Swatow, Ningpo, Chefoo, Changsha, Fukien, Wuhu and Tsingtao.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, Dec. 27, 1924

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1

at 3/1⅛—Tls. 6.31 at 7355—8.58
G.$100 at 74¾—Tls. 133.75
7355—181.89

Ch. Dollars market rate 738
Native Interest ..... nothing
Shanghai Gold 251.80
Copper Cash 280,000
Bar Silver 32⅞
Bank Rate of Discount 4%
Paris on London 87.57
New York on London 479
London:
Telegraphic Transfer 3/2
Demand 3/2⅛
New York:
Telegraphic 74½
Demand 74¾

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Closing Rates

Demand selling on America 74¾
Demand buying on America 75⅛
Demand selling on London 3/2
Demand buying on London 3/3

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Bank's Selling Rates for:

It. Lire 17.85=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.86=1 Tael
It. Lire 8.81=1 Yen

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Counter Rates

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G$100.—Shai $182.63
Stg. 1.0.0—Shai $8.58
Fcs. 100.00—Shai $9.92
Yen. 100.00—Shai $70.31

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G$100.00—Shai $179.10
Stg. 1.0.—Shai $8.40
Fcs. 100.00—Shai $9.63
Yen. 100.00—Shai $68.40

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Supplied By Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday	Yesterday
3rd Year 6%	96.00	96.00
5th Year 6%	75.60	75.60
7th Year 6%	67.60	67.80
9th Year 6%	86.10	86.60
6% Consolidated	70.70	71.40
7% Consolidated	74.50	74.50
11th Year 8%	96.00	96.00
96 Millions 8%	25.60	25.50

Stock Exchange

TRANSACTIONS RECORDED

Shanghai, Dec. 27, 1924

OFFICIAL

Shanghai Tugs (Ord) Tls. 93.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 112.00 March.
Almas Tls. 7.00
Dominions Tls. 3.05 March.
Semambus Tls. 1.45
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.10
Sumatras (15 chare) Tls. 175.00
Zlangbes Tls. 4.75

UNOFFICIAL

Langkats (Single) Tls. 11.25 March.
Shanghai Loans Tls. 8.00 March.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 112.00 March.
Shanghai Lands Tls. 130.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.55 March.
Anglo Javas Tls. 9.00 Jany. 9.00 Cash.
Chemors Tls. 1.32½
Consolidated Tls. 3.30
Dominions Tls. 2.90 od
Samagagna Tls. 0.90
Senawangs Tls. 1.35 March.

Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, Dec. 27, 1924

OFFICIAL

Chemors. Tls. 1.35

UNOFFICIAL

New Engin Pref. Tls. 5.27½
Anglo Javas Tls. 9.25 March
See Kees Tls. 1.32½ Cash

Shanghai Mails Sorted On Board Steamer

It may not be generally known that on many of the steamers bringing mail across the Pacific, the mails are sorted on board. For instance, in the mails arriving yesterday afternoon by the Pres. Madison, there was a bundle of letters all neatly tied together addressed "THE CHINA PRESS." Attached to this bundle was a note reading: "This bundle of letters has been sorted on board the steamer. Please notify this office if any error is found. Chinese Post Office."

Silk Shipments

List of silk shipped from Shanghai to the undermentioned ports per M. M. s.s. Angers, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1924.

	Raw Silk	Wild Silk
	Bales	Bales
Haiphong	7	—
Port-Said	7	—
Tripoli (Africa)	—	2
Casablanca	7	—
Tunis	6	—
Milan	20	—
Basle	15	—
Avignon	5	—
St. Etienne	10	—
Marseilles Option	40	10
Lyons	224	—
Total	341	12

Waste Silk

Marseilles ..... 547 Bales

Men-Of-War In Port

H.W.Y.K.	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
H.J.	E. Carlotto	It. Gun-boat
tC	Gen. Alava	Am. Yacht
tC	Algol	Fr. Gunboat
J.N.B.	Asaka	Jap. Cruiser
E.E.W.	Seta	Jap. Gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	Huron	Am. Cruiser
tC.	Altair	Fr. Gun-boat
W.J.W.	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
tF	Cockchafer	Br. Gun-boat
B.N.B.	Durban	Br. Cruiser
tB	Libia	It. Cruiser
I.C.	Pope	Am. Gun-boat
E.E.W.	Sumida	Jap. Gun-boat

Hongkong Shares

Messrs Moxon and Taylor's weekly share report dated Hongkong, December, 19 states:—Our market has been very active during the past week in spite of the heavy Settlement approaching. Investment shares continue in good demand and many of the favorite stocks show a considerable advance.

The Shanghai market continues firm and a good deal of business has been put through.

The following are the principal alterations since last week:—

Hongkong Banks:—Have risen to a buying rate of $1,175 without attracting sellers and shares could no doubt be placed at a slighly higher rate.

Unions:—After having sellers at $257, close firmer at that rate and probably more would be paid.

Cantons, Hongkong Fires:—Continue firm and are wanted at quotations.

Hotels.—A good number of shares have again changed hands at rising prices, but at the close are slightly easier, buyers only offering $18½, after sales at $19 to $19½ for Old shares. The New are quiet with less enquiry.

Hongking Lands:—Firmed up during the week and were done as high as $110, but at the close are weaker with sellers at $108.

Humphreys.—Are steady and have come to business at $21¾.

Cements:—Had a sharp rise and were done as high as $27 cash, but at the close have declined to $25 buyers for Combined shares.

Kowloon Wharves:—Have been the medium of a large business at rising prices and are wanted at $217½ cash and $227 for March.

Hongkong Docks:—Have eased off closing with sellers at $149.

Shanghai Docks:—Are steady and have been in good demand for forward, having come to business at Tls. 112 to Tls. 113 for March.

Hongkong Electrics:—Are steady at quotations.

Hongkong Trams:—Have again been the medium of a large business and were done as high as $56 cash, but at the close are slightly easier with sellers at $55½ and $57½ for March.

Peak Trams:—Are nominal at quotations.

China Sugars:—There has been more enquiry and shares have changed hands at $95 cash and $98 for March.

China Providents:—Are firmer and have come to business at $32¼ for Combined shares.

China Lights:—Are in fair demand at $18 for Old and $10½ for New shares.

Dairy Farms:—Are again enquired for and are wanted at $24¼ without attracting sellers.

Lane Crawfords:—Are quiet at quotations.

Steamboats:—A good number of shares have changed hands with buyers at $35½ cash and $37 for March.

Waterboats:—Are wanted at $18¾ without attracting sellers.

Star Ferries:—After rising to a buying rate of $135 and business being done at $140, have declined to a selling rate of $125.

London Quotations of the 18th inst:—Honkong Banks £140. Indos Deferred £14 15/-. Shells £4. 5/-. All middle prices.

Passengers Departed

Per C. N. s.s. Kanchow, December 28. For Swatow: Mr. Lee.

Per C. N. s.s. Liangchow, December 28. For Tsingtao: Mr. C. Miller, Mr. L. M. Carson.

Per C. N. s.s. Poyang, December 27. For Hankow: Mr. & Mrs. J. Gantier, Mr. H. Arthur, Mr. E. Coulon, Miss Bell, Miss Noxon, Mr. H. S. Kurtagaard, Mr. Ding.

Per C. N. s.s. Shuntien, December 28. For Tientsin: Mr. & Mrs. F. Lahaye and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fatenoster and child, Mr. Metrophanon, Mr. A. Manzierly, Mr. Silin, Rev. Bro. Fanstans, Mr. V. F. Clarke, Mr. J. A. Kraakman, Mr. Redfern, Mrs. and Miss Redfern, Mrs. Grislova, Mr. W. G. Davidson, Mr. C. H. G. Mention, Mr. G. De Lapeyriere, Mr. L. C. Arlington; For Weihaiwei: Mr. A. Palmer, Mr. L. Kelly.

Passengers Arrived

Per A. O. L. s.s. President Madison from Seattle: Mrs. G. A. M. Bardwill, Mr. D. C. Jr. Bliss, Mrs. F. E. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chen, Mr. Joseph Ezra, Mrs. A. E. Fitsimmons, Miss Eleanor Fitsimmons, Master John Fitsimmons, Mr. I. W. Gollob, Mr. S. Hansen, Miss Florence Plumb, Mrs. Mary Petroff, Miss Galina Petroff, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Surkensen.

Per I-C. s.s. Tuckwo, December 24. From Hankow: Mr. Pagani, Miss E. Dall, Mr. and Mrs. Shields and 4 children, Mr. A. V. Harcourt, Mr. Yutzer; From Nanking: Miss W. P. Harris.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho, December 27. From Hankow: Mr. A. E. Marker, Mr. Maitland; From Nanking: Dr. Com. Whiteham.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,960,„
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kop Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

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Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau.
London Office:
65 Old Broad Street, E. C. 4

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Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Harbin	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailan	Kashar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

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No. 1c Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.0
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund	750,000.00

Head Office: Hongkong.
Branches: Canton, Saigon.
London Bankers
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
R. Cheng, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: Shanghai

Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement
FU SIAO EN
Managing Director.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund	$ 6,033,345.41

Head Office: Peking

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiuklang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinanfu	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow etc., etc., etc.	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNE-HANCHANG,
Manager.

Hankow Trade

The weekly circular of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce dated December 17 states:

Business last week was quiet; small transactions only of wood oil and China grass were reported. The local market for China grass and cow hides is strong, for wood oil, tallow and cotton easier. There is very little enquiry from abroad.

Black Tea.—There is no change to report. There is no movement of tea during the past week and prices remain unchanged.

Piece Goods and Yarn:—Market quiet and little demand. A few sales from stock are reported. Clearances very poor.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices Quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on December 23, 1924.

BUTCHER'S MEAT

Beef	per lb.	15-10
Mutton	„	15-30
Pork	„	30-40
Veal	„	25-15

FISH

Bream	per lb.	25-30
Cod	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	30-35
Pomfret	„	30-35
Salmon	„	30-35
Sanlli	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	none

GAME POULTRY AND EGGS

Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Hare	„	20-25
Partridge	„	50-60
Pheasant	„	50-$1.00
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	20-22
Woodcock	„	60-65
Teal	„	15-15
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Duck	each	60-90
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Geese	„	1.00-1.40
Wild Geese	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	25-30
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Turkey	per lb.	60-55
Eggs	per doz.	30-35

FRUIT

Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	20-25
Chestnuts	„	15-15
Cocoanuts	each	15-15
Bananas	per lb.	7-8
Cherries	„	none
Figs	per lb.	none
Grapes	„	20-25
Grape fruit	each	none
Lichees	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-10
Mangoes	„	none
Melons	„	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	per lb.	12-14
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	none
Pears	per lb.	12-14
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	15-15

VEGETABLES

Asparagus	per doz.	none
Artichokes	each	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	per lb.	12-14
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Cucumberg	per lb.	12-15
Egg Plant	„	12-14
French Beans	„	20-25
Cabbages	each	8-10
Carrots	per bunch	4-5
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Green Corn	„	none
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	8-10
Peas	„	none
Parsnips	per bunch	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$2.40-2.70
Radishes	per bunch	2-3
Tomatoes	per lb.	10-12
Spinach	„	2-3
Turnips	per bunch	2-3

GRAIN AND FLOUR

Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.00
Bean	per 114 lbs.	$3.10
Barley	„	$3.60
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$10.70

MILK

Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	„	$0.35

FUEL

Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
House Coal	per ton	$22.00
Stove Coal	„	$30.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1852)

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	$,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
18 THE BUND.

Bankers:
Bank of England
Midland Bank, Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ld.
National Provincial Bank, Ld.
National Bank of Scotland, Ld.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star	Hongkong	Pukat
(Kedah)	Ilollo	Rangoon
Amritsar	Ipok	Saigon
Bangkok	Karachi	Samareng
Batavia	Klang	Seremban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Kuching (Sarawak)	Sourabaya
Cawnpore	Madras	Talping
Cebu	Manila	Tavoy
Colombo	Medan	Tientsin
Delhi	New York	Tokio
Hamburg	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow	Penang	Zamboanga
Haiphong		

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection.
Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT, Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

FRANCS

Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20.)	29,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hancomann
Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mentze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Nouméa
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penk	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations: grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

E. ARDAYN.
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe General de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserve	28,000,000

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO INTERNACIONAL DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, MADRID with Branches in Spain and Morocco
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA.
HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL)
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
BANQUE DU PAYS DE BOSNIE-HERZEGOVIE SERA JEVO with Branches in YUGO SLAVIA.
SOCIETE GENERAL DE BANQUE en Pologne, Warsaw, with Branches in Poland.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS, Fanager.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st 1924).

Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00.
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice President: Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager,
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager,
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Capital:	
Authorised Capital	$30,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	£ 4,560,000
Silver	$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$20,000,000

Head Office: Hongkong.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman
B. D. F. Beith, Esq.
W. H. Bell, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. M. P. H. Holyoak.
A. G. Lang, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
G. M. Young, Esq.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Penang
Bangkok	Hollo	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Saigon
Bombay	Johore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Chefoo	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	London	Subgel-Patani
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Tientsin
Foochow	Manila	Tsingtao
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Hamburg	New York	Vladivostock
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

Chief Manager.
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

SAVING BANKS OFFICE:

Deposits of not less than $1.00, will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.: Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
G. H. STITT, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital:	Guilders	30,000,000
(about £2,666,666)		
Reserve Funds:	Guilders	20,045,032
(about £1,670,412)		
Special Reserve:	Guilders	22,635,000
(about £1,888,333).		

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Kobe	Rangoon
Bandoeng	Makasans	Samarang
Bombay	Medan	Singapore
Calcutta	Padang	Soerakarta
Cheribon	Palembang	Tegal
Djember	Pekalongs	Soerabaya
Djokjakarka	Penang	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Pontianak	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja		

London Bankers
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank Buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and ccorrespondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

TH. E. A. BOEREBOOM,
Acting Manager.

Save while you **Earn**
Ask about our Savings Bonds
The Peoples Saving Co.
Soc. An. Belge.
有利銀公司
28 Ave. Edward VII

浙江興業銀行 The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 500,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road. Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow
Domestic Agencies: In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents: London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign, and Savings Department.
LI MING *General Manager.*
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office. Cable Address:
C. 7131 to 7134, General Office "CHINDUBANK". Shanghai.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York
HEAD OFFICE: WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE: 63 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Cebu	Rangoon	Hankow	Singapore
Batavia	Colon	San Francisco	Harbin	Tientsin
Bombay	Manila	Santo Domingo	Hongkong	Tokio
Calcutta	Panama	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama
Canton	Peking	Dairen	Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

1 & 2 Ningpo Road

Capital Authorised	£1,200,000
Capital Paid-up	£1,078,530
Reserve Fund	H. K. $700,000.00

Head Office: Hongkong.
Branches: Shanghai, Canton, New York, Bangkok, Hankow.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. P. CHEUNG, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road.
Paid Up Capital—$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds—$530,000.00
(Member of the Shanghai Banker's Association)
Every description of modern Banking and exchange business transacted. Personal, National and International.
Branches and Agencies in principal cities throughout China. Correspondents at the principal places abroad.
Phone No. C. 8050. K. P. Chen, General Manager.

浙江興業銀行 The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	$2,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND	$1,050,975.42

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI
(Peking & Kiangse Rds.)

BRANCHES		FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS		
Hangchow	Peking	London	Berlin	Osaka
Hankow	Mukden	New York	Paris	Tokio
Tientsin	Harbin	Hamburg	Zurich	Kobe
		San Francisco		Yokohama

Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted
Safety Vaults: Shanghai Tientsin. Godowns: Shanghai, Hankow, Hangchow, Harbin.

The Savings Pass Book

A Record of your Progress in Saving

The Savings Pass Book is a complete record of your account showing every deposit, withdrawal and interest credit. It is also a record of your progress in Savings and ought to show an increase every month.
Interest credited on the daily balance at the rate of 5% per annum on Mex. $ and Tael Savings accounts and at 1% per annum on Gold $, Sterling, and Franc Savings Accounts.

The China Press

INCORPORATED, DELAWARE, U.S.A.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

Publication and Editorial Offices : 14 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. Communications concerning news should be addressed to the Editor—concerning other matters to the Business Manager.

New York Office: World Building; Washington Bureau: Metropolitan Bank Building; Peking Bureau: 61 Nan Hsiao Chieh; Hankow Bureau: Independent Herald; Manila Bureau: The Manila Bulletin; Tokio Bureau: Japan Advertiser Building; London Office: 36-3 Whitefriars St., E. C. 4.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY & SUNDAY Per Year $28.00
DAILY & SUNDAY 6 Months $15.00
DAILY & SUNDAY 4 Months $10.50
SUNDAY, per Year ..... $ 7.00

Sunday issue mailed to outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries, the cost of postage will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday 20 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.

Telephone—Central 1431—all Departments.

Telegraphic Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI

J. B. POWELL—EDITOR

Shanghai, Sunday, December 28, 1924.

Weather Reports

Dec. 26.—The depression crosses Kiusiu and Nippon in an easterly direction. High readings in China and Manchuria. Cyclonic circulation in the depression. The winter monsoon freshens along the N coast and sets in again in the South. Fine day in our Valley and in N China. Rain at Formosa and to the N of Luzon; also at Yap.

Dec. 27.—Fine and cold weather; light mist and heavy hoar frost. Moderate NNW breezes. The pressure rises slowly, approaching the normal level.

BIRTH

ON December 27th, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. A. Tonnochy, a son. Hongkong and San Francisco papers Please copy. 72372 D 28

ENGAGEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. M. Greenberg of Shanghai announce the engagement of their daughter Anna to Mr. Frederick Boorman of Shanghai. 72366 D 31

The East Window

IN view of the present agitation against Christianity and the Mission Schools in China which is being led largely by students and members of the faculties of Chinese schools, governmental and private, it is interesting to recall that the first three educational institutions of a modern character established under governmental auspices in China were each inaugurated by American missionaries. Peking University which was established by the National Government was organised and promoted by Dr. W. A. P. Martin. Peyang University at Tientsin was established by Dr. C. D. Tenney who after many years of missionary-educational work, organised and headed this school for several years before resigning to join the diplomatic branch of the American Government in China. The other school, Nanyang College at Shanghai, now the Institute of Technology and connected with the Ministry of Communications was established by Dr. John C. Ferguson who after many years of missionary-educational work in China later entered the service of the Chinese Government as an adviser to the President.

★ ★ ★

THE foregoing information recently was brought to public attention by Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, former president of Canton Christian College in an address delivered before the annual conference of the Chinese Students Alliance of the United States. Dr. Edmunds first came to China in September, 1903 and was actively engaged in educational work in this country for a period of practically 20 years and hence should be qualified to discuss Christian education in China. According to Dr. Edmund's statement which is published in the November, 1924 issue of the *Chinese Students' Monthly*, the total number of Chinese students enrolled in all schools of a modern sort operated under Chinese auspices in the year 1903 was only 1,247. It was not until 1905 that the Chinese Government decided to establish a general system of public schools and even today in China there are said to be only 4,500,000 students enrolled in schools maintained under purely Chinese auspices, which figure is pitifully small when compared with the United States, for instance, which with one fourth the population has 21,578,316 children in regular school attendance between the ages of 5 and 18 years. Now referring back to figures quoted by Dr. Edmunds, he estimates that there are practically 1,200 schools operated in China by Christian missions and in these schools are employed 1,500 foreign teachers and 9,600 Chinese teachers, the Chinese teachers outnumbering the foreign in the proportion of more than six to one. In these mission schools there are enrolled 175,000 Chinese students of which number 55,000 are girls.

★ ★ ★

AFTER examining the foregoing figures, which apparently are correct, one is inclined to wonder what all of the noise is about in this agitation against the Mission School in China. In 1918 there were said to be some 134,000 schools in China operated under Chinese auspices with an enrollment of four and a half million students. If the United States with a population of approximately 100,000,000 has twenty-one and a half million children attending school, then to apply the same figures to China, there should be something like 80,000,000 children attending school in this country. But instead of that number or anything approaching it, we find only four and a half million in Chinese schools at the outside in the whole country. If further comparisons are needed in New York City alone there are approximately 2,000,000 children in regular school attendance, or a little less than half the total number in school in all China. Therefore it is quite logical for a sensible person familiar with the facts to inquire as to the basis of the present agitation against the Mission Schools. Taking the figures we have only 1,200 mission schools in China against 134,000 schools operated entirely by Chinese interests. The enrollment in the Mission Schools is only 175,000 students against an enrollment in Chinese schools of 4,500,000. By adding the total attendance in the Mission schools to the attendance in the Chinese schools we have less than 5,000,000 students altogether or less than one fourth of the number of children attending school in the United States and by applying the American population against China's population and using the same proportions, the number of Chinese children in school today in both Mission and Chinese schools is only about one-sixteenth of the number which should be in school.

★ ★ ★

THEREFORE, we come back to the underlying reasons for the present agitation against the Mission Schools in China. Certainly the reason cannot be in lack of educational material or competition for students. There must be in all China at least 75,000,000 children between the ages of 5 and 18 who are not in any kind of school and are growing up in total ignorance from the standpoint of modern education. Instead of attacking the missionaries for the comparatively small amount of educational work which they are doing in this country, we would think that the Chinese educators and students who are leading the agitation against the Mission Schools conducted under Christian auspices, would be on much sounder ground if they were applying their energies in the direction of reaching the 75,000,000 children in the Republic who are entirely without modern educational facilities of any kind. Christian education in China has been in existance for more than 100 years and China owes to the Christian missionary the very existance of her modern educational system, even to the founding of her leading Government schools as was pointed out by Dr. Edmunds in the first paragraph of this discussion. For the past dozen years, owing to the disturbed political situation and consequent shortage of funds for educational purposes, the Mission Schools have been conducting about the only education of a continuously high character in the land. In 1922 an educational commission under the leadership of President Burton of the University of Chicago, acting under the auspices of all of the mission boards of America, Canada and Great Britain and including in its membership a number of representative Chinese educators, made an investigation of education in China. This commission after it nad completed its investigations voted that there is a permanent place for education under Christian auspices in China and recommended that the 16 existing institutions of collegiate grade be reorganised into 6 university groups or areas.

★ ★ ★

TO refer again to the address by Dr. Edmunds, "After several decades of diffused and experimental ministry, which, however, has been of great value and was even a necessary preliminary, the protestant missions are aiming to furnish China with a standardised and coordinated system of Christian education, emphasizing quality rather than quantity so as to provide educated leadership in the various professions and vocations, and an intelligent and reasonably educated Church membership and dependable citizenship who will constructively influence their community life. This is serving as a challenge to the national schools of China but also to conditions generally in the land." In many cities we find Mission universities well financed, with faculties of experts (foreign and Chinese) and often alongside a Chinese controlled institution starving to death for want of funds because some local militarist has looted the public treasury for the purpose of maintaining an enormous army which is of no earthly use to anybody except the tuchun himself in his selfish schemes. In the mission school (taking them as a whole) we find a student body well disciplined and devoting its energies to self-improvement to the end of a better and higher-grade citizenship. In the Chinese school we often find a student body doing mediocre work and an entire lack of discipline. Presidents and faculties of Chinese schools instead of being able to devote their entire energies to educational work are forced to delegate their educational work to subordinates while they scurry about the land and among the Chinese abroad for funds to keep the institutions running. When the seriousness of their positions are realised there must be an appreciation of their difficulties and considerable excuse for the radical attitude of many of the Chinese educational leaders. We do not intend to imply that there is no fault on the side of the Christian Mission Schools. According to Dr. Edmunds, "Much of the prejudice against the missionary work has doubtless been due to its connection in many instances with a dogmatism which happily has been and is being eliminated by the broadening of education. Missionary education should be characterised by the broadest possible horizon, adapted to China's present situation, yet with distinct reference to her future welfare and that of the world as influenced by her; with the utmost care it must look to the moral development of the people, for such faults as the Chinese may have can be eradicated by education, in the broadest sense of the term. Both the strength and the weakness of China emphasise the necessity of bringing those influences to bear upon her which will align her with the progressive nations which are working for the higher development of the whole human race."

Correspondence

THE CHINA PRESS welcomes the views of its readers on subjects of the day, but publication in the correspondence column does not mean necessarily that the views expressed by correspondents are those of THE CHINA PRESS. Manuscripts submitted for this department should be plainly written on one side of the paper only. Unused manuscripts will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope. Letters should not exceed 400 words in length.

THE MISSIONARIES AND MERCHANTS AND THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS:

Sir.—It is unfortunate that a strong anti-Christian movement is springing up in many places throughout China. In the editorial of THE CHINA PRESS entitled "The Drive Aginst Christianity and the Mission Schools," it has satisfactorily covered some of the causes of this movement.

As a Chinese Christian I feel, however, that I should take exception to your suggestion that this agitation should cause "a drawing together of the foreign missionaries and foreign commercial interests for mutual protection and betterment." This is exactly the thing which should not be done if Christianity is to continue to help China.

It is true that both the missionary and the business man have brought much to China—some good and some bad, but it is also true that the nature of the two enterprises is radically different; so different that a close combination is impossible. The ultimate end of foreign commercial enterprises in China, it would seem, is private gain. Special privileges and rights are sought in order that for the smallest possible expenditure the large profits may be paid to those who have invested their money. Foreign commerce, furthermore, does not scruple at times to use the military force which it is able to command. The motive of the missionary on the other hand is not private gain and his reliance is not on physical force. The missionary seeks the spiritual salvation of China, brought about not by gunboats but by the power of the spirit.

If our foreign friends who are now preaching the gospel in China possess the true missionary spirit which brought their predecessors to this country, they will not and cannot entertain the idea of uniting with foreign commercial interests for mutual protection. As a matter of fact the true missionary is in little danger, and would not profit by such a move.

The present attack on Christianity is largely an attack on what is known as foreign imperialism. As a Christian, the writer cannot discover any connection between Christianity and imperialism, meaning by Christianity of course not conventional Christianity, as we see it in some of the so-called Christian countries, but the religion of Christ. Admittedly the missionary has at times been exploited by his government whether he desired or not, and has been used as a wedge in the interests of national expansion. This fact has handicapped Christianity immensely. Where the missionary has consented to the arrangement he has done a wrong and unchristian thing, and has injured his cause.

It seems apparent to me that the present anti-christian movement is really an anti-foreign imperialism in the minds of most Chinese. They are rising against Christianity because in their minds Christianity appears to be a tool of foreign aggression and exploitation. The important thing therefore for the missionary today is not to combine more closely with foreign business but to do all that he can by words, attitudes, actions and spirit to make clear that the religion of Christ has nothing in common with the policies and activities of foreign governments and business interests as they are motivated and constituted today.

Our foreign friends with their prestige and great potentiality, might have done a great deal in the way of cultivating international good-will and understanding. For the most part they have not used their opportunities. To be sure they have served us by opening schools and hospitals. But what will these things mean in the long run if the right spirit was not always back of the action? Most of these services have been rendered in a spirit of charity, not in a real spirit of love. Most of the foreigners in China, and I believe that this includes many missionaries, appear to consider the Chinese people an inferior race, and they constantly display a spirit of arrogance towards them. Is it any wonder that at last the Chinese are beginning to unite against what they resent, and that there is a growing spirit of Chinese national consciousness?

The writer must admit that although Nationalism is not necessarily an evil thing, the spirit of present Chinese nationalism is unfortunate. Narrow-minded nationalism is a dangerous matter when, as in China, a great percentage of the people are uneducated. Without the ability to exercise sane judgment they are likely to follow any kind of leadership which is able to stir up their emotions. Chinese patriotism just at present seems to be largely a matter of attacking the foreigner, and is therefore to be deplored. The Chinese who is a true patriot will soon be using the major part of his thought and energy in seeking to solve such problems as illiteracy, militarism, corruption in government and a selfish and unbridled industrial system. But whether the present nationalistic spirit in China is entirely commendable or not, it is growing and cannot be ignored by the Christian missionary.

My word to those who are attacking Christianity today in China, because it is an agent of imperialistic governments, is that they are wrong. Religion may have been exploited at times by government. If so, not religion but the government should bear the blame. My advice to missionaries in China is that they should seek to re-spiritualise themselves. Let all that they do be done in a true spirit of love and helpfulness. If they are to be successful they must cut loose from all dependence upon military force. We no more desire to have spiritual gifts forced upon us than, with India and Korea, do we desire "capital or railway locomotives" forced upon us. Let every missionary be free from national or racial prejudice, and above all from political entanglement. Let them constantly remind themselves that they are here as the ambassadors of God and no one else.

Lastly I would like to advise all those who in their attack on Christianity have not closed their eyes to the truth, to refrain from confusing politics with religion. Instead of allowing themselves to be swayed and swept along by emotion, let them bring sane and unprejudiced reasons into play. And lastly let them be discontented with any program which is destructive without something constructive to put in the place of that which is torn down.

FRANCIS C. T. WANG.

Shanghai, December 27, 1924.

THE CHINESE PRESS IN SINGAPORE

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS:

Sir.—Being one of your regular readers, I take the liberty of supplying you some good news for publication in your valuable journal and I shall be much obliged if you will kindly accede to my request.

I beg leave to refer you to an item of news appearing in the Straits Times Press Ltd., Free Press, Singapore, dated December 1, 1924 (a copy of which for your kind perusal I send you under separate cover) to the effect that the "Sin Kuo Min," the leading Chinese evening news-publishers, was ordered by the Colonial Secretary through the advice of the Acting Chinese Protector, Mr. Ingham, to suspend publishing for a brief period.

The principal reason attributed was that the publisher had on October 13 last commented upon recent events in China, with which the Government expressed their dissatisfaction.

The article which had appeared in this journal, if I still remember, runs as follows:

"The northern Government of China had successfully obtained a big loan of money from foreign countries. The money was being spent for unnecessary uses for such and such reason and etc."

This the "Sin Kuo Min" contended that:—

"If this money was loaned to the southern Government, the money would be spent first on industrial development and etc. which China now badly stands in need.

"The northern Government had therefore better spend the money rightly, as the rate of the interest of the loan was very high and China was not expected to undergo heavy burden for the benefit of one wrong man, Tsao Kun, at her present critical time.

"The southern Government should be better supported as they handle finance more careful and state expenditures more reasonable and etc."

This article or article of this sort appears daily in any newspapers in the whole world. Therefore, from an editorial point

(Continued on Page 17)

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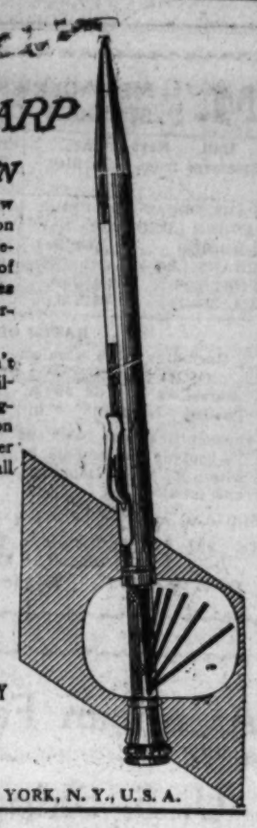

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SHANGHAI — HONGKONG

Correspondence

(Continued from Page 16)

of view, are not the "Sin Kuo Min" justified in commenting? The "Sin Kuo Min" are as far as I am aware, impartial Chinese newspublishers here, and they admire things and acts modern. But not only have they spoken matters in China, but they have also rendered valuable services to the local Government.

Alternatively, matters in China have nothing to do with this place unless they are seditious and trouble-causing. Likewise Chinese newspublishers are allowed to publish Chinese matters.

Singapore is owned, governed and controlled by Great Britain, which is a very civilised nation. Surely the Government in this little part of the world can be made more lenient to the Chinese newspublishers here, who are being treated unequally with the English newspublishers under the Printing Press Ordinance, (a copy I sent you for perusal under separate cover).

The Chinese who live in the British colonies in the Malayan Archipelago are always loyal, peaceful and law-abiding.

Surely they do not mean to tyrannize the Chinese?

L. E. L.

Singapore, Dec. 10, 1924.

THE STUDENT AND THE BLUE-JACKET

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS:

Sir.—Knowing that your paper publishes letters of interest to the public, I take the liberty to address you the following. Last night, December 25, the greatest of the great festival, Christmas Day, I accompanied my friend on a walk in the public garden. It is unfortunate that such a public place was occupied entirely by poorly-dressed foreigners, women and men. Besides, there were groups of sailors. Judging from their appearance many of them had been drinking. While I was walking, a sailor, all of a sudden, stretched his hand and tried to catch my hat by force. At that moment, I neither looked at them, nor did I speak anything about them. Had I not been a little nimble, I think, my hat would probably have been lost. I see no reason why that blue-jacket should do such an act in front of a student without any cause. It is a matter of common knowledge that sailors, infoxicated, could easily do harm to not only to Chinese but also to foreigners. By means of this letter, it is the writer's sincere hope that the so-called blue-jackets will behave nicely the next time.

A YOUNG STUDENT.

Shanghai, Dec. 26, 1924.

VALUE OF IMPROVED SEEDS IN AGRICULTIVE

Editor: THE CHINA PRESS:

Sir:—Mr. F. R. H. S.'s letter dated the 12th instant entirely misunderstands the chief points of my article entitled "Does Agricultural Improvement Pay?" The discovery that greater crop is obtainable from plants germinated out of seeds of well matured healthy mother plants is, however, not the chief interest of my article. The main purpose of the writing is twofold, namely, the reporting of what has been accomplished by some of the professors in the Agricultural College of the Southeastern University and the prospecting of what could be accomplished if the improvement work were extended to the whole province.

That "rice seed" is a non-existing element is again amusing. To my knowledge the word "rice" is a general term applied to the fertilised ovule of any kind of plant. Messrs. Hayes and Carber in their book "Breeding Crop Plants" on page 108, and Mr. Morgan in his book "Field Crop for the Cotton Belt" on page 364 both call rice seed. If I had time I could find many authors who use such terms. Were "rice seed" a non-existing element these famous agricultural writers should be responsible for their error. One of Messrs. Hayes and Carber's statements is this: "On cooking, it (rice) runs together into a pasty mass while the seeds of common rice keep shape when properly cooked."

The assumption that agricultural improvement does not pay thru the improvement of seeds puzzles me much. Tho there are various means of agricultural improvement it is no doubt that seed selection and purification is one of them. Dr. K. L. Butterfield, a famous world agriculturist, says, in his report to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce of the Chinese Government, that the improvement of plant and animal varieties by means of selection and breeding is the most hopeful way for the advancement of Chinese agriculture. To better the living conditions of the Chinese farmers what better methods can be used than to supply them with improved seeds from which they may get greater return?

T. F. TUNG
College of Agriculture, National Southeastern University
Nanking, December 23, 1924.

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Mr. M. Hpaw, 82, Moung Kline Street, Rangoon, writes:—"In a forest fire, a pupil of our Burmese Phongyi had the lower part of his body so severely burnt that his parents despaired of his life. Native medicines completely failed, yet two weeks treatment with this precious herbal Zam-Buk, soothed and healed in a miraculous way."

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel) 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Psalms 2,3. Lessons Jeremiah xxxi, 1-17. Matthew xviii, 1-10. Harwood in A flat. Anthem "For unto us" Messiah-Handel. Hymns 59, 62, 60. Preacher—Rev. W. Robbins, M. A. 10.30 a.m. Children's Service. The Sub-Dean. 11.45 a.m. Honly Communion. 6 p.m. Carol Service. Psalms 110, 111. 6 p.m. Bubbling Well Chapel—The Sub-Dean.

Community Church.—9:30 a.m. Sunday School at 10 Avenue Petain. Mr. Arthur Rugh, leader of the adult class. 11:00 a.m. Morning worship in the dining hall of the American School. The pastor, Rev. Clifford Drury, will preach. Subject "Corban." Text Mark 7:11. 6:00 p.m. Sukiyaki at Navy 'Y' with American sailors. Song service begins at 7:00 p.m. Rev. Charles Patton, speaker.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—11 a.m. by Rev. W. H. Warren. 6 p.m. by Rev. James A. Heal. A children's service is held in the schoolroom at 11 a.m. The Sunday school meets at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor every Tuesday at 5.30 p.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Holy Communion in English at 7.30 a.m. Evening Prayer in English at 6 o'clock. Preacher, Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D. D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Christian Science." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room in the Chung Foo Building, 25 Jinkee Road. Rooms 502-503. Open daily except Sunday 10.30 to 12.30, also Wednesday 5.00 to 5.45.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m. Prayer Meeting. 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. A. N. Rowland. Subject "A Place for the Lord." Chant 105. Hymns 87, 743 (Children's) 717, 46, 3 p.m. School. 6 p.m. (NB the change of time). Preacher, Rev. A. N. Rowland. Subject, Bless the Lord. Chant 13 (Magnificat). Hymns 94, 320, 47, 686.

United Gospel Mission, 9 Woosung Road. A Gospel Service is held on Sundays 6 to 7 p.m. Congregational singing commences at 5.30 p.m. and United Prayer Meeting at 5 p.m. Here will be special singing for the New Year. A Watchnight Service will be held on Wednesday at 11 p.m. preceded by a reception at 10 p.m. to which everybody is welcome.

Dr. C. Noel Davis
In the Municipal Gazette S.M.C. Health Report Says:—
"It is advisable to protect the eyes by tinted glasses to prevent fatigue and the ill-effects of sun glare."
You need a pair of Sir Wm. Crookes—
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BOBBIE AND HIS PA

Pa, I sed to my dad last nite, was thare a poal-cat on the Ark?

Why, Bobbie, sed Ma, ware in the wurld did you git that into yure hed?

Our teecher sed that poal-cats was the wurld's greatest pest among the animiles, I sed, & I was wundering if Mister Noah bringed one of them on the Ark, I sed.

I suppose he did, Bobbie, sed Pa, Mister Noah was a braive man, & the Bibul says he bringed one pare of every kind of animiles onto the Ark, sed Pa, so I suppose the poal-cat was among those present, Pa sed.

But if a poal-cat is a pest, I sed, why did Noah bring one on the Ark.

Well, sed Pa, I suppose the old boy cuddent play any favorits, sed Pa, his orders was to talk a pare of every kind of animiles.

Goodness, sed Ma, how unpleasant, let us change the subjeck, sed Ma.

No, sed Pa, let Bobbie's littel brane work if it wants to, Pa sed.

You have herd about the dark days of the Rebelyun, Bobbie, sed Pa, but thay wasent in it with them Ark days, sed Pa, sale-ing all over the oshun with a milyun animiles. I bet old Noah was sick of his job moar than onst, sed Pa.

He was a noabel old man, sed Ma. Without him thare wud be no hewman race today.

I know it, sed Pa. It is pritty lucky for us that he was on the job, sed Pa. I rote a pome about him onst that won a prize in a farmers paiper, sed Pa.

Thay must of been awful farmers, sed Ma.

Oh, I wuddent say that, sed Pa, Thay was brite enuff. Thay knowed a good pome wen thay red it. It went like this, said Pa.

Wen Old Man Noah saled the seas
His fambly wisht to dis-embark.
No wonder that thay sniffed the breaze
Wich blowed acrost old Noah's Ark.
But Noah was not one of those
Wich feered the feever or the con.
He put a close-pin on his nose
& sed "Sale on! Sale on. Sale on!"

That is a butiful pome, sed Ma, so dellikit, Ma sed, so full of dainty senty-ment, Ma sed.

I am glad you like it, sed Pa, that was reely my game, riteing pomes, sed Pa. I nevver shud of quit it, sed Pa.

Ma & me dident say nothing but we are glad Pa quit it.

After—
the little one arrives, mothers should insure continued health. You can only enjoy your children when in health.
Recuperating and run-down mothers should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
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Shipping Schedules

Nos. refer Index of Agents (or Consignees) in another column. Index Nos. are also Agents' Telephone Nos. Shipping Agents are invited to co-operate in keeping this information up to date.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

VESSELS DUE TODAY:—Further particulars below.) Korea Maru, Montgomery City, Sarpedon, Hangoon Maru, Nikko Maru, Tungwan, Kungwo, Kiangching, Lisnyi, Tafoo Maru, Lienhsing, Hsin Peking, Hsin Ningshao, Szechuen, Kingsing.

VESSELS DUE TOMORROW:—Alabama Maru, Atlas Maru, Carnarvonshire, Glenbeg, Washing, Takuda, Morioka Maru, Fengtien, Kaasg, Kiangyang, Whangpu Tachi, Hsin Kiangtien, Yungshin.

Vessels are classified according to port of origin. Under "Last Report" is given name date of last port sailed at or due to call at. Mail lipers are indicated with an asterisk.

FROM AMERICAN PORTS

From SEATTLE

TEL.	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C.	4234	Alabama Maru*	Dec. 3	Moji Dec. 27	Dec. 29
C.	4234	Manila Maru	Dec. 12		Jan. 9
N.	1155	Shidzuoka Maru	Dec. 16		Jan. 13
C.	4234	Africa Maru	Dec. 25		Jan. 21
C.	6373	Pres. Jackson	Jan. 3		Jan. 30

From SAN FRANCISCO

C.	3229	Korea Maru*	Dec. 5	Kobe Dec. 23	Dec. 28
C.	5057	Pres. Wilson*	Dec. 9	Yhama Dec. 29	Jan. 2
C.	6375	Pres. Harrison	Dec. 6	Kobe Dec. 27	Dec. 30
C.	6375	Pres. van Buren	Dec. 20	H'lulu Dec. 27	Jan. 13
C.	5057	Pres. Lincoln*	Dec. 23		Jan. 16

From LOS ANGELES

C.	5017	West Chopaka		Jan. 5

From VANCOUVER

C.	5581	E. of Canada*	Dec. 5	Kobe Dec. 19	Dec. 21
C.	5581	E. of Russia	Dec. 19		Jan. 4
C.	5581	E. of Australia	Jan. 2		Jan. 20

From PORTLAND

C.	1466	West Niger	Dec. 19	Jan. 17
C.	1466	West O'Rowa	Dec. 29	Jan. 24

From MONTREAL

C.	241	C. Miller	Oct. 11	V'couver	Dec. 3 Jan. 4
C.	241	C. Prospector	Nov. 24		Feb. 18

From NEW YORK

C.	4881	Titan	Nov. 10	Norfolk Nov. 15	Jan. 13
C.	6375	Pres. Van Buren	Nov. 27	Balboa Dec. 5	Jan. 13
C.	4881	Hellerophon	Nov. 29		Jan. 25
C.	6375	Pres. Hayes	Dec. 11	Balboa Dec. 19	Jan. 27

From BALTIMORE

C.	2718	Montgomery City	Oct. 26	Kobe Dec. 25 Dec. 28
C.	2718	Steel Traveler	Nov. 12	Balboa Nov. 20 Jan. 6
C.	2718	Ensley City	Nov. 26	Jan. 20

From NEWPORT NEWS

C.	241	Colorado	Nov. 6	Jan. 1
C.	241	City of Bedford	Nov. 19	Jan. 15

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS

From LONDON

C.	2510	Kalyan	Nov. 21	H'kong Dec. 28 Dec. 30
N.	1155	Haruna Maru		S'pore Dec. 21 Jan. 2
C.	446	Glenbeg	Nov. 15	H'kong Dec. 26 Dec. 29
C.	888	Benavon	Nov. 21	Jan. 13
C.	446	Glenahiel	Nov. 29	Suez Dec. 12 Jan. 14
N.	1155	Kamo Maru	Dec. 6	Suez Dec 26 Jan. 17
C.	2510	Morea	—	Clombo Dec. 27 Jan. 19
C.	2510	Kashmir	Dec. 19	Pt. Said Dec. 29 Jan. 27
C.	446	Pembrokeshire	Dec. 20	Feb. 3

From LIVERPOOL

C.	4881	Sarpedon	Nov. 22	H'kong Dec. 25 Dec. 28
C.	4881	Atreus	Nov. 29	Jan. 14

From SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

C.	1881	Rinda	—	H'kong Dec. 27 Dec. 31
C.	2816	Formosa	Oct. 25	Suez Dec. 8 Jan. 10
C.	2816	Canton	Nov. 27	Jan. 15

From SOUTHAMPTON

C.	241	City of Baroda	Nov. 15	H'kong Dec. 27 Dec. 30
C.	241	City of Pekin	Dec. 15	Jan. 25

From ANTWERP

C.	8755	Oldekerk	Dec. 11	Jan. 20
C.	8755	Gemma	Jan. 15	Feb. 15

From BREMEN

C.	7208	Fulda	Dec. 6	Hamburg Dec. 13 Feb. 4
C.	4234	Paris Maru	Dec. 14	Feb. 14
C.	7208	Trier	Jan. 3	Mar. 4

From HAMBURG

C.	2098	Ermland	Nov. 1	Penang Dec. 12 Dec. 31
C.	7208	Derflinger	Nov.	Clombo Dec. 21 Jan. 5
C.	6556	E. Kirdorf	Nov. 7	Clombo Dec. 19 Jan. 6

From ROTTERDAM

C.	2098	F. Pisilow	Nov. 9	Suez Nov. 28 Dec. 30
C.	7208	Ludwigshafen	Oct. 31	Manila Dec. 14 Jan. 7
C.	6556	Scheer	Dec. 16	Jan. 31

From MARSEILLES

C.	987	Amboise	Dec. 4	S'pore Dec. 26 Jan. 9
C.	987	Chantilly	Dec. 18	Suez Dec. 21 Jan. 23

From TRIESTE

C.	2725	Venezia	Nov. 21	C'lombo Dec. 21 Jan. 11

FROM JAPAN PORTS

From MOJI

N.	1155	Nikko Maru	Dec. 25	Dec. 28

From KOBE

N.	1155	Niigata Maru	Dec. 26	Dec. 30
N.	1155	Shunshai Maru	Dec. 26	Dec. 30
N.	1155	Nagasaki Maru	Dec. 31	Jan. 4
C.	4881	Elpenor	Dec. 27	Jan. 5

From YOKOHAMA

N.	1155	Rangoon Maru	Dec. 22	Dec. 29
C.	4234	Atlas Maru	Dec. 15	Kobe Dec. 20 Dec. 29
N.	446	Carnarvonshire	Dec. 18	Dec. 29
N.	1155	Toyohashi Maru	Dec. 24	Dec. 30
N.	1155	Bengal Maru	Dec. 14	Dec. 30
N.	1155	Yamashiro	Dec. 25	Dec. 31
N.	1155	Amagi Maru	Dec. 25	Osaka Dec. 26 Dec. 31
C.	6556	Hindenburg	Del. 17	Jan. 1

FROM SOUTHERN PORTS

From JAVA

C.	8755	Tjikini	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
C.	8755	Tjikarang	Dec. 24	Jan. 9
C.	8755	Tjibodas	Dec. 30	Jan. 24

From CALCUTTA

C.	2510	Takada	—	H'kong Dec. 27 Dec. 30
C.	2510	Talma	Dec. 22	Jan. 15
N.	1155	Wakasa Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 16
C.	241	Namsang	Dec. 20	Jan. 18

From BOMBAY

N.	1155	Morioka Maru	Dec. 10	Aimoy Dec. 26 Dec 29
C.	2510	Takada	—	H'kong Dec. 26 Dec. 29
C.	2816	Sicilia	Dec. 9	H'kong Dec. 29 Jan. 1
C.	2816	Sardinia	Jan. 6	Jan. 27

From MANILA

C.	6373	Pres. Grant	Dec. 25	Dec. 31
C.	5057	Pres. Taft	Dec. 30	Jan. 6
C.	6581	E. of Asia	Dec. 14	Jan. 9

From SOUTH CHINA PORTS

C.	4881	Szechuen	Dec. 25 (From H'kong)	Dec. 28
C.	241	Lienhsing	Dec. 26 (From Swatow)	Dec. 28
C.	4881	Hsin Peking	Dec. 27 (From Ningpo)	Dec. 28
C.	144	Hsin Ningshao	Dec. 27 (From Ningpo)	Dec. 28
C.	241	Waishing	Dec. 28 (From H'kong)	Dec. 29
C.	241	Fausang	Dec. 27 (From H'kong)	Dec. 30
N.	1155	Sungshan Maru	Dec. 28 (From H'kong)	Dec. 30
C.	4881	Luchow	Dec. 27 (From H'kong)	Dec. 30
C.	241	Fooching	Dec. 28 (From H'kong)	Jan. 1
C.	4881	Soochow	Dec. 28 (From H'kong)	Jan. 1
C.	241	Tungshing	Dec. 28 (From H'kong)	Jan. 1
C.	4881	Suiyang	Dec. 30 (From H'kong)	Jan. 3

FROM NORTH COAST AND HANKOW

From DAIREN

C.	4209	Sakaki Maru	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
C.	4234	Atlas Maru	Dec. 26	Dec. 29
C.	7208	Preussen	Dec. 26	Dec. 31
C.	4209	Satkio Maru	Dec. 28	Dec. 31

From CHINWANGTAO

C.	6556	Hindenburg	Dec. 24	Jan. 1

From TIENTSIN

C.	241	Klagsing	Dec. 25	Dec. 28
C.	144	Tungwah	Dec. 25	Dec. 28
C.	4881	Fengtien	Dec. 26	Dec. 29
C.	241	Yusang	Dec. 28	Dec. 31
C.	4881	Shuntien	Dec. 29	Jan. 1
C.	4881	Nanning	Dec. 29	Jan. 1

From TSINGTAO

C.	241	Kwongsang	Dec. 28	Dec. 30

From HANKOW via RIVER PORTS

C.	241	Kungwo	Dec. 25	K'kiang Dec. 26 Dec. 28
C.	144	Kiangching	Dec. 25	K'kiang Dec. 26 Dec. 28
C.	4881	Yuenyi	Dec. 25	K'kiang Dec. 26 Dec. 28
		Tafoo	Dec. 25	K'kiang Dec. 26 Dec. 28
C.	241	Ekang	Dec. 26	K'kiang Dec. 27 Dec. 29
C.	144	Kiangsung	Dec. 26	K'kiang Dec. 27 Dec. 29
C.	4881	Whangpu	Dec. 26	K'kiang Dec. 27 Dec. 29
		Tachi	Dec. 26	K'kiang Dec. 27 Dec. 29
C.	4881	Kiangan	Dec. 27	K'kiang Dec. 28 Dec. 31
C.	241	Suiwo	Dec. 25	K'kiang Dec. 29 Dec. 30
C.	4881	Tatung	Dec. 28	K'kiang Dec. 29 Dec. 31
C.	241	Loongwo	Dec. 29	K'kiang Dec. 29 Jan. 1
C.	144	Kiangtu	Dec. 29	K'kiang Dec. 30 Jan. 1
C.	4881	Yuanlin	Dec. 24	K'kiang Dec. 30 Jan. 1
N.	1155	Nanyang Maru	Dec. 29	K'kiang Dec. 30 Jan. 1

FUTURE SAILINGS

VESSELS SAILING TODAY:—(Further particulars below.) Nagasaki Maru, Numidia, Shantien, West Jena, Liangchow, Korea Maru, Taksang, Kanchow, Changchow, Kyodo Maru, Sakaki Maru, Kiarghsin.

VESSELS SAILING TOMORROW:— Carnarvonshire, Aso Maru, Wenchow, Lisenho, President Madison, Fukuiken Maru, Rangoon Maru, Hsin Peking, Ningshia.

Vessels are listed according to port of final destination.

FOR AMERICAN PORTS

For SEATTLE

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 6373	Pres. Grant	Jan. 1		Jan. 17
C. 6373	Pres. Madison	Jan. 13		Jan. 29
C. 4234	Alabama Maru	Jan. 7		Feb. 4
N. 1155	Iyo Maru	Jan. 7		Feb. 1

For SAN FRANCISCO

C. 5057	Pres. Taft	Jan. 7		Jan. 27
C. 3229	Korea Maru	Jan. 21		Feb. 12
C. 5057	Pres. Lincoln	Feb. 4		Feb. 24
C. 5057	Pres. Cleveland	Feb. 18		Mar. 10

For VANCOUVER

C. 6581	Emp. of Asia	Jan. 11		Jan. 26
C. 6581	Emp. of Canada	Jan. 24		Feb. 9
C. 6581	Emp. of Russia	Feb. 9		Feb. 24

For PORTLAND

C. 1466	West Niger	Jan. 19	(via Manila)	Mar. 1
C. 1466	West O'Rowa	Jan. 29	(via Dairen)	Mar. 9

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

C. 117	Bolton Castle	Dec. 31		
C. 6375	Pres. Harrison	Jan. 3		Feb. 26
C. 4881	Ixion	Jan. 3		
N. 1155	Tatsuno Maru	Jan. 9		
C. 241	Colorado	Jan. 15		
C. 6375	Pres. Van Buren	Jan. 16		Mar. 12
C. 659	E. Prince	Jan. 27		
C. 4234	Havre Maru	Jan. 30		

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS

For LONDON

C. 446	Carnarvonshire	Dec. 29	Feb. 14
N. 1155	Toyohashi Maru	Dec. 31	Feb. 10
C. 4881	Automedon	Dec. 31	Feb. 15
C. 4234	Atlas Maru	Dec. 31	Feb. 20
C. 2510	Macedonia	Jan. 6	Feb. 14
C. 4881	Ripenor	Jan. 7	Feb. 16
C. 241	City of Tokio	Jan. 9	Feb. 20
N. 1155	Hakusan Maru	Jan. 10	Feb. 22
C. 446	Glentara	Jan. 18	Mar. 5
C. 2510	Kalyan	Jan. 20	Feb. 28

For LIVERPOOL

C. 4881	Titan	Jan. 15	Feb. 24
C. 4881	Bellerophon	Jan. 27	Mar. 8

For SCANDINAVIA

C. 2816	Malaya	Jan. 15	

For BREMEN

C. 4234	Atlas Maru	Dec. 31	

For ROTTERDAM

C. 2098	Ermland	Jan 25	
C. 7208	F. Pisilow	Jan. 29	

For ANTWERP

C. 8755	Salawati	Jan. 22	
C. 8755	Olderkerk	Feb. 16	

For HAMBURG

C. 6556	Hindenburg	Dec. 30		Feb. 16
C. 7208	Preussen	Jan. 2		Feb. 20
C. 6556	Hindenburg	Jan. 4		Feb. 28
C. 7208	Ludwigshafen	Jan. 14		Mar. 1

For MARSEILLES

C. 987	Paul Lecat	Jan. 1	4 p.m.	Feb. 4
C. 6734	Pres. Harrison	Jan. 3	daylight	Feb. 13
C. 987	Andre Lebon	Jan. 15		Feb. 19
C. 6375	Pres. Van Buren	Jan. 16		Feb. 25
C. 987	Amboise	Jan. 29		Mar. 10
C. 6375	Pres. Hayes	Jan. 30		Mar. 11

For BARCELONA

C. 211	Legaspi	Jan. 10	

For TRIESTE

C. 2725	Rosandra	Jan. 1	
C. 2725	Numidia	Jan. 27	

FOR JAPAN AND KOREAN PORTS

TEL NO.	STEAMER	DATE AND HOUR OF DEPARTURE		PORT OF FINAL DESTINATION
N. 1155	Nagasaki Maru	Dec. 28	8:30	Kobe
C. 2725	Numidia	Dec. 28		Yokohama
N. 1155	Aso Maru	Dec. 29	6 a.m.	Yokohama
C. 2510	Takada	Dec. 30		Yokohama
N. 1155	Nikko Maru	Dec. 31	6 a.m.	Osaka
N. 1155	Shanghai Maru	Jan. 1	8.30 a.m.	Kobe
N. 1155	Niigata Maru	Jan. 2	6 a.m.	Kobe
N. 1155	Bengal Maru	Jan. 2	6 a.m.	Kobe
C. 2510	Kalyan	Jan. 2		Yokohama
N. 1155	Yamashiro Maru	Jan. 3	6.30 a.m.	Osaka
N. 1155	Amagi Maru	Jan. 3	6 a.m.	Yokohama
N. 1155	Nagasaki Maru	Jan. 5	8.30 a.m.	Kobe

FOR NORTH COAST PORTS

TEL NO	STEAMER	DATE AND HOUR OF DEPARTURE		PORT OF FINAL DESTINATION
C. 4881	Shuntien	Dec. 28	daylight	Tientsin
C. 1466	West Jena	Dec. 28		Dairen
C. 4881	Liangchow	Dec. 28	11 a.m.	Tsingtao
C. 4209	Sakaki Maru	Dec. 28	1 p.m.	Dairen
C. 247	Kaiping	Dec. 30		Chinwangtao
C. 4881	Tungchow	Dec. 30	daylight	Tientsin
C. 4881	Yingchow	Dec. 31	1 p.m.	Tsingtao
C. 241	Lienhsing	Dec. 31	daylight	Tsingtao
C. 241	Fausang	Jan. 1	daylight	Tientsin
C. 4881	Wuhu	Jan. 1	daylight	Dairen
C. 4881	Chengtu	Jan. 1	2 p.m.	Tientsin

For HANKOW AND PORTS

TEL NO.	STEAMER	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE
C. 144	Kiangtsin	Dec. 25	Midnight
C. 4881	Wenchow	Dec. 29	Midnight
C. 241	Lusnho	Dec. 29	Midnight
C. 241	Kungwo	Dec. 30	Midnight
C. 4881	Luenyi	Dec. 30	Midnight
C. 241	Ekang	Dec. 31	Midnight
C. 1520	Teh Hsing	Dec. 30	Midnight
C. 241	Suiwo	Jan. 1	Midnight
C. 241	Loongwo	Jan. 2	Midnight
C. 241	Kutwo	Jan. 5	Midnight

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

For HONGKONG

C. 3229	Korea Maru	Dec. 28		(Also Manila)
C. 6375	Pres. Madison	Dec. 29	11 a.m.	(Also Manila)
C. 5581	E. of Russia	Jan. 4		(Also Manila)
C. 5017	West Chopaka	Jan. 8		(Also Manila)
N. 1155	Shidzuoka Maru	Jan. 14		(Also Manila)

For SOUTH CHINA PORTS

TEL NO.	STEAMER	DATE AND HOUR OF DEPARTURE		PORT OF FINAL DESTINATION
C. 241	Taksang	Dec. 28	daylight	Canton
C. 4881	Kanchow	Dec. 28	11 a.m.	Canton
C. 4881	Changchow	Dec. 28	11 a.m.	Canton
C. 4234	Kyodo Maru	Dec. 28		Foochow
C. 1520	Wingshin	Dec. 29	8 p.m.	Foochow
C. 4881	Hsin Peking	Dec. 29	4.30 p.m.	Ningpo
C. 4234	Fukuiken Maru	Dec. 29		Foochow
C. 4881	Sunhing	Dec. 30	Noon	Canton
C. 4881	Lisan	Dec. 31	1 p.m.	Canton
C. 241	Kwongsang	Dec. 31	daylight	Canton

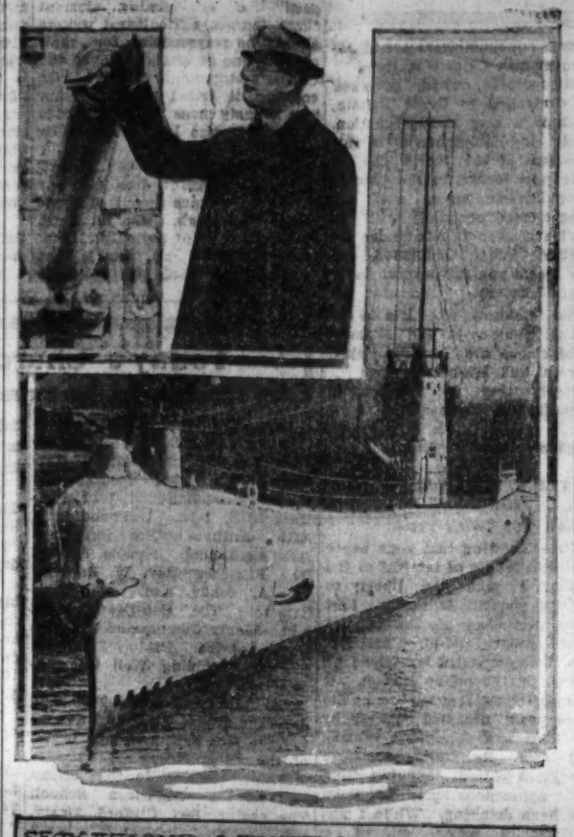
For JAVA PORTS

C. 8755	Tjikini	Jan. 5	
C. 8755	Tjibodas	Jan. 26	

For INDIAN PORTS

N. 1155	Rangoon Maru	Dec. 29	Calcutta
C. 2510	Takada	Dec. 30	Calcutta
N. 1155	Tamba Maru	Jan. 5	Bombay
C. 2510	Sicilia	Jan. 17	Bombay
C. 2510	Sardinia	Feb. 14	Bombay

WILBUR INSPECTS CRUISING SUBMARINE



SECY. WILBUR & FLEET SUBMARINE V-1

Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur is shown inspecting one of the big deck guns on the new fleet submarine, V-1, at the Navy Yard in Washington. This is the largest underwater craft in the Navy, measuring 341 feet long, with a beam of 27 feet. The big submersible is intended to cruise with the fleet at sea. It is capable of a surface speed of 21 knots and a submerged speed of 9 knots.

President Madison Brought Big Mail Yesterday

Dollar Round The World Boat Brings Another Mail Tuesday

The Admiral Oriental liner Pres. Madison, seventeen days out of Seattle, brought 1410 sacks of American mail to Shanghai yesterday afternoon. The boat is at the China Merchants Central Wharf, whence it will sail Monday morning at eleven o'clock for Hongkong.

The next American mail to arrive is that due next Tuesday by the Dollar round-the-world liner President Harrison.

The next consignment of European mail is due on the P. and O. steamer Kalyan, which is expected to leave Hongkong at 10 o'clock this morning and due to arrive in Shanghai next Wednesday.

Carrying mail for the United States, the President Grant will leave Shanghai for Seattle on January 1.

Mails for Europe via Suez will be dispatched on the Paul Lecat next Thursday.

CONSIGNEES' AND AGENTS' INDEX

(Index No. is Agent's Phone No.)

C. 117.—Dodwell and Co., 1 Canton Road.
C. 144.—China Merchant's S. N. Co., 8 The Bund.
C. 211.—Barlow and Co., 4 Ezra Road.
C. 241.—Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund.
C. 317.—Kailan Mining Administration 12 The Bund.
N. 376.—Russian Volunteer Fleet 4 Whangpu Road.
C. 446.—Glen Line Eastern Agencies, 28 The Bund.
C. 659.—Furness (Far East) Ltd., 2 Peking Road.
C. 875.—H.M.H. Nemazee and Co., 64 Kiangse Road.
C. 888.—Gibb, Livingston and Co., 28 Jinkee Road.
C. 963.—Societa Anonyme Racine and Cie 2 Peking Road.
C. 987.—Messageries Maritimes, 9 French Bund.
N. 1155.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 3 N. Yangtsze Road.
C. 1466.—Columbia Pacific S. Co., 6 Kiukiang Road.
C. 1520.—Hoong On S.S. Co., Ltd., 1 Szechuen Road.
C. 1881.—O. Thoresen and Co., 29 Szechuen Road.
C. 2098.—Hamburg-Amerika Line, 2 Canton Road.
C. 2510.—MacKinnon, Mackenzie and Co., 8 Canton Road.
C. 2718.—U. S. Steel Products Co., 1 Canton Road.
C. 2725.—Lloyd Triestino S. N. Co., 23 Canton Road.
C. 3229.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 71 Szechuen Road.
C. 3816.—East Asiatic Co., 1 Canton Road.
C. 4209.—Dairen Kisen Kaisha, 1 The Bund.
C. 4234.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 2 Canton Road.
C. 4764.—Holland-China Trading Co. 43 Kiangse Road.
C. 4881.—Butterfield and Swire, 21-23 French Bund.
C. 5017.—Sturthers and Barry, 16 Jinkee Road.
C. 5057.—Pacific Mail S. N. Co., 10 Nanking Road.
C. 5648.—Ekman Foreign Agencies, 6 Kiangse Road.
C. 5581.—Canadian Pacific Steamships 12 The Bund.
C. 6375.—Dollar Steamship Co., 2 Canton Road.
C. 6875.—Admiral Oriental Line, 2 Canton Road.
C. 6556.—Hugo Stinnes Line, 58 Kiangse Road. 41 Szechuen Road.
C. 7208.—Melchers and Co., 19 Kiukiang Road.
C. 8417.—Richmers Line 4 Canton Road.
C. 8755.—Java China Japan Line, 41 Szechuen Road.

Post Office Mail Schedule

MAILS CLOSE

For EUROPE via SUEZ
Jan. 1, Ord. 12 noon Reg. 10 a.m. s.s. Paul Lecat.

For UNITED STATES
Dec. 31, Ord. and Reg. 9 p.m. s.s. President Grant.

For CHEFOO and TIENTSIN
Jan. 1, Ord. 12 noon Reg. 11.30 a.m. s.s. Chengtu.

For TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI
Dec. 29, Ord. and Reg. 12 midnight s.s. Tungchow.

For TSINGTAO
Dec. 28, Ord. 8 a.m. Reg. 7.30 a.m. s.s. Liangchow.

For DAIREN via TSINGTAO
Dec. 31, Ord. and Reg. 12 midnight s.s. Wuhu.

For JAPAN HONOLULU, U.S.A. CANADA and EUROPE
Jan. 6, Ord. and Reg. 9 p.m. Pres. Taft.

For JAPAN via NAGASAKI
Dec. 31, Ord. 8 p.m. Reg. 7.30 p.m. s.s. Shanghai Maru.

For JAPAN via MOJI
Dec. 30, Ord. 8 p.m. Reg. 7.30 p.m. s.s. Nikko Maru.

For CANADA, U. S. A. and EUROPE
Dec. 31, Ord. and Reg. 9 p.m. s.s. President Grant.

For MANILA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND via HONGKONG
Dec. 28, Ord. and Reg. 9 p.m. s.s. President Madison.

For FORMOSA via KEELUNG
Dec. 28, Ord. and Reg. 9 p.m. s.s. Fukuiken Maru.

For EUROPE "via SIBERIA"
Mails for Europe are despatched to Harbin every Thursday by train and will ordinarily connect with the Weekly.

PARCEL MAILS: The public is reminded that parcel mails always close earlier than registered mail. Exact closing time can be ascertained on application to Chinese Post Office.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSIN, Capt. Cornfield, will leave on Sunday, midnight Dec. 28. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Mon., the Dec. 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. Tayler, will leave Monday, Dec. 29 at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co. s.s. KUNGWO 4,635 Tons, Capt. Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tues. the Dec. 30, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The str. KIANGCHING, Capt. Yang, will leave on Tuesday midnight Dec. 30. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Hoong On S.S. Co.'s s.s. Teh Hsing, Capt. Chiu, will leave from the Ningpho Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday the Dec. 30, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company. Tel. Freight 1520, Passage 3283.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co's S. S. ESANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain King, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone No. 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Wednesday midnight Dec. 31. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. SUIWO, 2,871 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, Jan. 1, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. LOONGWO, 2,225 Tons, Capt. Allison, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, Jan. 2, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. KUTWO, 2664 Tons, Capt. Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, January 5, at about midnight. For Freight or passage apply to JARDINE MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, January 6, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. PINGWO, 2671 Tons, Capt. Fellew will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW.—The Str. KWANGCHI, Capt. Lee, will leave on Thursday morning Dec. 25. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. HSINCHI, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning, Dec. 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The s.s. NINGSHIN, 2,997 Tons, Captain O. Torgersen, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Ningsato Wharf on Monday, Dec. 29, at about 8.00 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Office of The Sun Peh S. N. Co., Ltd., No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGTAH Capt. Philip, will leave on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS **M.**

Mail Steamers from Marseilles	Next sailing	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
PAUL LECAT			1st Jan. 1925.
ANDRE LEBON	20th Nov.	3rd Jan.	15th Jan.
AMBOISE	4th Dec.	17 Jan.	29th Jan.
CHANTILLY	18th Dec.	1st Feb.	12th Feb.
PORTHOS	1st Jan.	15th Feb.	26th Feb.
AMAZONE	15th Jan.	29th Feb.	12th Mar.

RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS
Marseilles	A. £ 95 B. £ 83.	A. £ 68 B. £ 60
London	A. £ 103:10 B. £ 91:10	A. £ 74:10 B. £ 66

Through tickets to Paris and leading towns of Europe. Re-booking abatements of 25 % and 15 % for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.

SI-KIANG expected in Shanghai about 25. of December.

Tel. 987 Passenger Dept. Tel. 3260 Shipping Dept.
Offices: 5 French Bund.

CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

American Far East Line
Operated for
U. S. Shipping Board
By Struthers &

P. & O. British India, Apcar and Eastern and Australian Line

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)
to Hongkong, Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Australasia (including New Zealand and Queensland Ports,) Red Sea, Egypt, Europe.

P. & O FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(Under contract with H. M. Government)

Marseilles, London, Antwerp, via H'kong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt

Macedonia .Jan. 6	Malwa ....Mar. 3	Macedonia .Apr. 28	
*Kalyan ..Jan. 20	Kashgar ..Mar. 17	†Sardinia .May 12	
Morea .....Feb. 3	Mantua ...Mar. 31	Nagoya ..May 16	
Kashmir ..Feb. 17	Karmala ..Apr. 14	Morea ...May 26	

*Call at Rotterdam. †Transfers passengers to "Moldavia" at Colombo.

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Sicilia ....Jan. 17 Sardinia ..Feb. 14
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Emp. of Australia	Feb. 23		Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Emp. of Asia	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Mar. 12	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Emp. of Canada	Mar. 23		Mar. 25	Mar. 28	Apr. 6
Emp. of Russia	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 9	Apr. 11	Apr. 20
Emp. of Australia	Apr. 20		Apr. 23	Apr. 25	May 6
Emp. of Asia	May 4	May 5	May 7	May 9	May 18
Emp. of Canada	May 18		May 20	May 23	June 1
Emp. of Russia	June 1	June 3	June 4	June 6	June 15
Emp. of Australia	June 15		June 17	June 20	July 1
Emp. of Asia	June 27	June 29	July 1	July 4	July 13
Emp. of Canada	July 13		July 15	July 18	July 27

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S.S. "DESSAU"	April 29
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	May 27

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S.S. "LUDWIGSHAFEN"	January 13
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	February 2
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	February 17
*M.S. "FULDA"	March 2
S.S. "AACHEN"	March 23
*S.S. "TRIER"	April 1
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S.S. "FIUME L."	sails about	February 9, "

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "NIPPON"*	sails about	December 28
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	sails about	January 6, 1925
S.S. "NUMIDIA"*	sails about	January 27, "
S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about	February 1, "
S.S. "LACONIA"*	sails about	February 26, "
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Yamashiro Maru	Jan. 3		
†Nagasaki Maru	Jan. 5	For New York via San Francisco and Panama	
Kumano Maru	Jan. 7	*Tatsuno Maru	Jan. 9
Haruna Maru	Jan. 8	For Bombay	
For Seattle via Victoria, O. C.		*Rangoon Maru	Dec. 29
Kaga Maru	Dec. 21	Tamba Maru	Jan. 6
For Europe		For Calcutta from Hongkong	
Ivo Maru	Jan. 19	*Yamagata Maru	Dec. 31
*Toyohashi Maru	Dec. 31	For South America via Cape of from Kobe	
Hakusan Maru	Jan 10		
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Waichiaopu Sends Acknowledgment Of Recent Note Of Seven Powers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 24.—The Waichiaopu delivered the following communication to M. Oudendijk, the Netherlands Minister and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, yesterday evening:

"In acknowledging receipt of the joint communication from the heads of the Missions in Peking of the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands of December 9, to which Portugal acceded in a Note on December 18, the Chinese Government desires to express its gratification at the declaration made by them in the names of their Governments that they would lend their full support to the Provisional Government in Peking under the present Chief Executive, which, they are correct in understanding, has been constituted with the concurrence of the nation, and will lead to the establishment of a formal Government truly representative of the Republic.

"The Chinese Government desires to assure them that it will continue to respect, as it has always respected, all treaties and conventions and other engagements duly entered into by China; and, even in exceptional cases where divergence of interpretation has arisen, the Chinese Government has always endeavored to seek an equitable solution with the Power or Powers concerned according to international usage.

"The Chinese Government is gratified to be apprised that the Governments signatory to the Washington Treaties are willing and anxious to proceed as soon as is practicable with the carrying out of the measures contemplated in the Washington Treaties and resolutions.

"Those measures, which were purposely restricted to those which were immediately practicable, were unconditionally agreed upon to be forthwith carried out. The Chinese Government regrets the delay which has unexpectedly occurred and sincerely hopes that, with the assurance of friendly assistance now given by the Governments concerned these measures can soon be put into execution in accordance with the intentions and agreements of the Washington Conference. It wishes to add, furthermore, that, in view of the desire of the Chinese Government to consolidate the friendship between China and friendly Powers on a permanent and sound basis, it hopes that the Powers concerned will also at an early date give sympathetic consideration to the other well-known national aspirations of the Chinese people, submitted in recent years to the different international conferences by the Chinese Government, so that their relations may be further improved to their mutual benefit."

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Rehabilitation Conference Regulations Made Public

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 24.—Regulations governing the Rehabilitation Conference were issued in a mandate this evening.

The regulations consist of 13 articles defining the duties and scope of the conference, which will be attended by 30 members.

The object of the conference, says the mandate, will be to solve political questions and plan a reorganisation program. The principal duty of the members will be to draft regulations for the National Conference.

The first conference will last a month but this may be extended. The delegates to this conference will consist of military and political personages possessing special qualifications.

FULL TEXT
(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 25.—The following is the full text of the regulations governing the Rehabilitation Conference:

Art. I states that the Rehabilitation Conference is intended to solve the complicated political situation, and prepare plans for reconstruction.

Art. II. Its members will consist of the following: (A) Persons who have rendered excellent services to the State. (B) Chiefs of the various armies which participated in the punitive expedition against those connected with the illegal election of President Tsao Kun, also those who succeeded in bringing civil strife to an end. (C) Military and Civil Governors of Provinces, special districts and Mongolia, Tibet and Kokonor. (D) Those possessing excellent reputations for technical knowledge and experience in politics. These will be employed or appointed by the Chief Executive. The total number will not exceed 30.

Note. Persons qualifying under A and C can be represented by a delegate, if unable to attend.

Art. III. The Chief Executive will fix the dates of the opening and closing of the Conference.

Art. IV. A Chairman will preside at the Conference, assisted by a Vice-Chairman.

Art. V. Questions coming before the Conference will include (A) The organisation and program for a national conference. (B) Reform of the military system. (C) Financial reorganisation. (D) All matters submitted by the Chief Executive.

Note. All resolutions will be handed to the Chief Executive for enforcement.

COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS

VI. Committees of experts will be established, which will investigate measures submitted to the Conference. Such committees will be eligible to attend all meetings of the Conference, and freely to express their views. The Chief Executive will appoint these experts.

VII. Two-thirds of the members will constitute a quorum. Resolutions require a majority of those present.

VIII. The Chief Executive may attend or send a delegate to express his views, in accordance with article V. Measures which the Chief Executive submits take precedence at the Conference.

IX. The Conference to be held at Peking.

X. The Conference will sit one month, but may be prolonged twenty days if necessary.

XI. Detailed regulations governing the business at the Conference meetings will be drawn up by the Conference itself.

XII. The Conference will have a secretariat, which will control the documents, arrange programs, make records and attend to the audit and miscellaneous affairs. The secretariat will consist of a chief secretary, five secretaries and forty clerks. The Chief Executive will appoint the chief secretary and secretaries, the chief secretary recommending the secretaries and appointing the clerks.

XIII. These regulations are to come into effect on promulgation.

The qualification for membership of the conference includes excellent service to the State, a distinguished record, technical knowledge and wide experience. Thus membership is not confined to militarists and politicians.

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FEATURES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1924

Roosevelt Dam Makes Desert Bloom

Water Enables Arizona Farmers To Produce Crops Where Cactus Grew

BY PHILIP L. SILL
(In The New York Times)

Thirteen years ago President Theodore Roosevelt dedicated the great Roosevelt Dam near Phoenix, Arizona, saying: "The two material achievements connected with my Administration of which I am very proud are the reclamation work in the West and the Panama Canal." His enthusiastic advocacy of the conservation of our natural resources, the stupendous engineering tasks involved in the building of the dam itself and the possibilities of converting the almost valueless waste spaces into highly productive farm lands struck the imagination and for a time held the attention of the country.

What has happened since the Government completed the Roosevelt Dam thirteen years ago? Has the Roosevelt monument in Arizona proved to be an achievement to rival the Panama Canal, or is it simply an example of our way of building a von Hindenburg statue in a moment of national hero-worship?

The Reclamation act provided the means whereby money that the United States Government received from the sale of public lands could be expended for the improvement and reclamation of other public lands. On completion of the construction program by the Government the operation and maintenance of those projects were to be turned over to the owners who settled on the lands benefited and who were to repay to the United States the cost of construction without interest by means of serial payments running over a period of years.

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The chief purpose of the United States Reclamation Service in building the Roosevelt Dam was to store the waters of the Salt River in the great Tonto Basin and conserve the scanty and seasonal rainfall to irrigate the semi-arid country which surrounds Phoenix. Incidentally a hydroelectric plant was added to the dam, capable of producing 23,000 horsepower during the irrigating season, about seven months in the year. Located in the heart of a bare and rugged mountain country, with no railroads and no human inhabitants except the wandering remains of the Apache Indian tribe, this power plant seemed at the time at least a doubtful asset to the landowners whose 240,000 acres of farm land are located seventy-five miles away in the Salt River Valley.

However, with the approval of the United States Government the farmers formed the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association and took over the operation and maintenance of the Roosevelt Dam, pledging their lands as security to repay the $11,000,000 which the Government had spent on construction. This association was incorporated under the laws of Arizona and is unique. One share of stock in the association is allotted to each acre of land benefited and landowners only are eligible as stockholders.

The association has the right to levy assessments on the lands to pay operation and maintenance costs and to repay the Government construction charges. The assessments have been held by the Arizona Supreme Court as prior in lien to all first mortgages on the land and in case assessments are delinquent for thirty days the officers of the association are compelled under their articles of incorporation to refuse to deliver water.

Without water the lands cease to produce and as a result the association has raised $5,800,000 by assessment with delinquencies today at less than one-twentieth of 1 percent. The money expended by the Government for construction is being repaid at the rate of $669,000 each year, permanent improvements, including a complete drainage system for all the lands in the valley have been installed, and the hydroelectric possibilities of the Roosevelt Dam have been developed to such an extent that within a short time the revenue from this once doubtful asset should be sufficient not only to pay all costs of operation, interest and principal of all bonds issued for construction, but leave a handsome surplus to be divided among the landowning stockholders of the association.

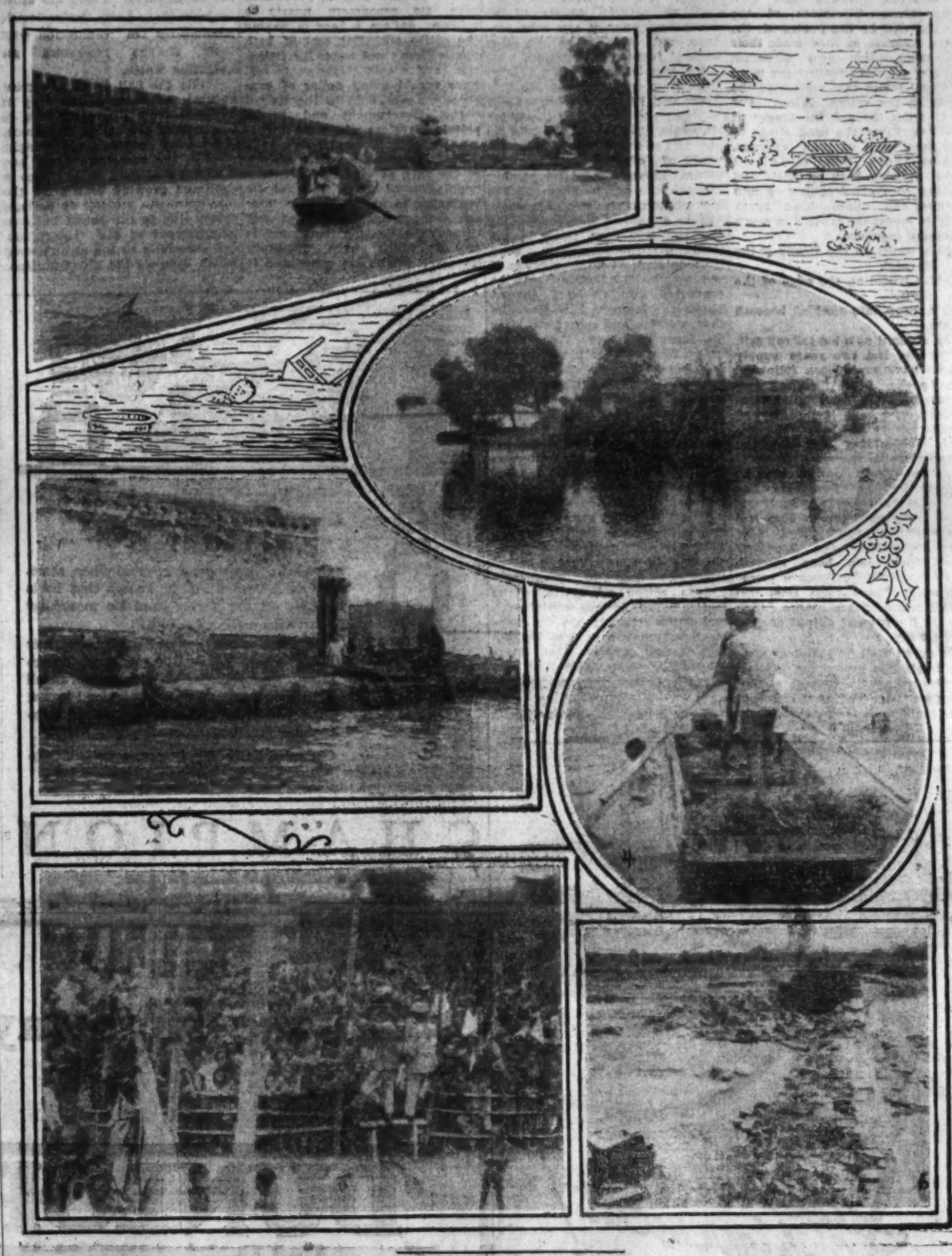
Instead of paying for the water necessary to raise their crops, the farmers in the Salt River Valley will within a few years receive their water free of cost and a cash dividend each year on the stock of the association, which goes with every acre of land.

WHERE THE CLIFF DWELLERS LIVED

The magic that is lifting the load of taxation from the farmers of the association lies in the wild canyons of the Salt River above the valley where the ruins of the ancient homes of the Tonto Cliff Dwellers were discovered by the Spanish conquistador, Coronado, in 1540. Surrounded by the Tonto picture writings on the granite face of the mountains, below the rocky cave among the eagles' nests above the river, where but a few years ago Gero-

(Continued on Page 2)

Hunger, Destruction Follow Flood



Tells Of Detection Of Paris Crooks

Chief Of Police Writes Inside Story That Rivals Fiction

The Paris home of a wealthy American was thoroughly overhauled by a band of burglars the other day, and the loot ran into large figures. The American immediately sent for the police, placed the case and whatever clues he had to offer in their hands, and within four days the criminals were safely behind the bars. They had melted down the silverware, but even that attempt to disguise their plunder failed to throw the authorities off the track when they endeavored to dispose of it. The American had only one brief comment to make:

"Fast work. New York's 'finest' couldn't have done the job better."

For years, and rightly so, the detective police of Paris have been the Nemesis of criminals on the Continent. In their files lie stories of the successful solution of crimes many of which in the hands of a Gaboriau would outdo even the exploits of his famous character Lecoq. But these are true stories—tales of the crime world of Paris which recount the never-ending battle of wits that goes on between the law and the outlaw, the detective and the Apache.

Take, for instance, the case of Hortense and Robert Perrichon, as odd a brother and sister as ever roved the purlieus of Paris years ago. Both were tall, red-haired, sallow of complexion. Both in the course of their careers acquired unenviable reputations, Robert as a forger and Hortense, better known as Sally, in the realms of swindling. Robert fled the city and was believed to have vanished from Paris forever when one morning Sally called at the office of M. F. Goron, then Chief of the Paris detective police. Robert had come back, she informed Goron. He was seeking to extort money from her and was threatening her life. Would the good M. Goron protect her from her rascally brother?

Goron, as he narrates the story in his memoirs, told Sally that she could send Robert to him for a thorough "dressing down." He left the city shortly thereafter, and Robert, calling, received a warning from Goron's secretary. On his return Goron promptly forgot the queer brother and sister, as an important case engaged him. This was the suicide of a wealthy elderly gentleman in a hotel. Blackmail was what Goron suspected, but the only clue he could find was a bit of note paper bearing the address of a sinister restaurant, upon which Arabic characters were scrawled.

Delving into the suicide's past with the clue of the characters, Goron found that he had been involved in a scandal years before in Oran, Africa. The shady cafe came next under his scrutiny, and hardly had he commenced to watch it before he came across an old blackmailer acquaintance—a man he had thought dead for years. Put through a stern questioning, the blackmailer asserted his own innocence, but denounced red-haired Robert Perrichon as the man whose demands had brought the victim to suicide. The outlook seemed promising for an arrest—but then it was found that Robert had vanished.

Night after night Goron's detectives watched the house of Sally, the sister. Night after night they reported that Robert had not been seen anywhere in the vicinity. At last they did have something to report. Robert had returned for an instant—they had broken into the house, but had found no sign of him. Again he had evaded them. At the head of his men Goron himself entered the house and confronted Sally, a haggard, evil figure hunched in a broken-down bed.

"Where is your brother Robert?" he demanded.

"Gone," was the reply.

"No," said Goron with a closer look at her. "He is here looking right at me. You are Robert himself."

He was right. The real Robert had died in the colonies and for many months Sally had been masquerading as her brother. It was she, disguised as Robert, who had called at Goron's office while he was away. She had established a perfect, living person as an alibi, but she had not been able to fool the police.

That the American pastime of "bluffing" has its counterpart abroad was proved in another case which came to the attention of Goron. Into his office one day there came a heavily veiled woman of irreproachable social standing. It was the old story of an unhappy marriage that she told to the detective chief. She had been faithful to her husband, but unwise. A Cuban—young, attractive, unscrupulous—had made ardent love to her. She had written him four letters expressing her own affection, and now he threatened to produce them unless he was bought off. She dared not bring a charge of blackmailing against him—what could M. Goron do?

BLUFFED A CONFESSION

Goron called the Cuban to his office. He came in—as dashing a figure of a man as ever strolled the boulevards. But somehow Goron sensed the adventurer. He asked for the letters and received a flat refusal. The man could not be arrested without airing the entire affair and both knew it. It was a time for real detective ingenuity, and Goron showed it. Sending for a book of criminals' photographs, he scanned it intently, referring from it to the blackmailer's face. Slowly the blackmailer became uneasy. Presently Goron paused, consult-

Across U. S. A. In Two Weeks By Auto

"By the end of two years it will be possible to travel across the continent in two weeks, over highways that in no instance will impose any hardship."

This statement was made recently by Austin F. Bement, vice president and directing head of the Lincoln Highway Association. Bement declared that finances were assured and plans definitely okehed for such work as will make his statement come true.

There is much thought for reflection in his statement, particularly to those who have driven across the thick of any of the numerous good roads campaigns of recent years. It means that the dream of a few courageous and public-spirited men and women is about to be realised.

Motorists in America are so accustomed to driving over paved roads that many of them find it hard to understand that some parts of the country are not so progressive when it comes to changing dirt to pavement. However, when you leave the bounds of California or New York on an automobile trip across the continent, you are frequently—and forcefully—reminded of the good roads you left behind, by the bad stretches here and there. In relation to the total mileage, of course, they are insignificant; but to learn from an authoritative source that they are to be eliminated—every one of them—within two years is gratifying to those who have labored ceaselessly for years to make the dream of a fine transcontinental highway come true.

California, fortunately, is neither laggardly nor parsimonious in taking care of its section of the highway. There is now under construction a new road from Colfax to Donner lake and plans have been prepared to do away with the steepness of both Strawberry Hill and Meyers' grade. When these projects are finished, the Lincoln highway in California will be a source of pride to the state and a blessing to transcontinental visitors.

The progress that come in the development of roads through the country traversed by the first of the popular transcontinental routes comes only as the result of constant vigilance. In California, for instance, the corps of Lincoln highway consuls is headed by James Houlihan of Oakland, who has been prominently identified with automotive and good roads projects for a number of years. Directing a battery of local consuls, Mr. Houlihan has succeeded in getting much effective work done. There is a comprehensive program outlined for the coming year and it is hoped that work will be speeded up on the western sections that need improvement.

In Nevada, for instance, there is a stretch of approximately forty miles that will be taken care of by next June. In Utah there is not to exceed fifty miles of the Lincoln highway that is not in good shape.

Writer Describes Shanghai Life

Brokers And Cabarets Get Due Attention From American

Shanghai gold brokers, the Russian ladies who dance, the race club and graves come in for due explanation in an article about Shanghai by the late Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, world traveler, who died several months in the interior, appearing in American newspapers last month. The article follows:

Shanghai (China.)—Take your motor car and drive down to New Orleans. There dig a hole of something less than 8,000 miles straight through to the other side of the globe. If your angle is right you will come out in Shanghai, a city five times as large as the one from where you start, and the chief port of a river mightier than the Mississippi-Missouri. You will be in just the same latitude, and on similar soil, for the land will be the delta of the Yangtse-Kiang.

Shanghai is the child of the Yangtse. Ages ago this was a part of the ocean, and from here out to the sea, a distance of about sixty miles, the soil has all been built up by the river. Since then another river has cut its way through, and it is on that, the Whangpoo, about fourteen miles from where it flows into the Yangtse, that the heart of the city is situated. I say the heart, for the Whangpoo is now lined with wharves, warehouses, and factories for ten miles or more. It is filled with every kind of craft of the Far East and the West, from huge Chinese junks with an eye as big around as a dinner plate on each side of the prow, to great steamers burning fuel oil from the ports of America, Asia and Europe. Formerly the ocean steamers had to anchor far out in the Yangtse, and passengers and freight were taken up the Whangpoo in launches. Now, by an expenditure of tens of millions of dollars for dredging, the ships are enabled to come right up to the city and anchor in front of a Bund that makes one think of Battery Park at the lower end of New York.

THE BUSY WHANGPOO

The Whangpoo is wide, and as we make our way through the shipping we see on each bank flour mills, saw mills, cotton factories, and the tank farms of the two great oil companies, the Standard and the Dutch Shell Company, which compete for the job of lighting the Orient. Further on are silk filatures, cigarette factories, and other industries employing tens of thousands of hands. Shanghai has now eleven modern rice mills and sixteen great flour mills equipped with steel rollers just like those of Minneapolis or Duluth. It has fifty-two cotton factories, which produce much of the yarn consumed in the valley of the Yangtse-Kiang. It has knitting mills that are making silk stockings for the United States, weaving mills that compete with Manchester, Fall River and Osaka for the cloth used in China, and

(Continued on Page 4)

Angry Waters, Sweeping Across Vast Areas, Bring Destitution

Hunger, destruction and death followed in the wake of the floods of August in the North China areas.

The angry waters swept through a wide area, as floods of China are wont to do. And the result as reported by Mr. Lawrence Impey, special correspondent of THE CHINA PRESS:

"It must be realised that when the word 'destitute' is used in connection with famine in China it means something almost beyond the conception of those who have never travelled in the Orient, for the normal standard of living is there so low as to be almost unbelievable to those who have never witnessed it. It has been shown by economic research that the average family of five persons in the rural population of China has an income varying between $50 and $150 Mexican currency per annum, which has to cover food, clothing, rent and all other necessary expenses? It has been estimated also by dieticians who have had considerable experience in conditions in the Far East that a sufficiently nourishing diet for such an average family of five people would cost approximately $150 a year, and this has therefore become a convenient standard by which to measure grades of poverty in China.

"Fifty percent of the population in the provinces examined by representatives of the China International Famine Relief Commission proved to be below this 'poverty line,' a fact which speaks for itself. Therefore, when it is realised that 'destitution' indicates a condition far, far below this arbitrary standard it becomes obvious that a famine in China is of a nature probably never experienced elsewhere, unless it be in India."

The international famine relief committee is forced to depend greatly on contributions from sino-foreign firms to aid in the relief of this destitution, Mr. Impey points out. The contributions are coming in at a good rate, according to latest advices from the North.

A few of the scenes in the districts are printed above.

The top picture shows boatmen rowing up to the south gate of Hsin An, August 2, 1924. Sampans and junks are seen "parked" against the wall.

Scene two shows an isolated house accessible only by boat in West Lake, August 17.

Picture number three shows protection against waves, thrown up around a village near An Hsin in the farming country.

Scene four illustrates the latest method of stripping hemp in China. The hemp fields were covered with eight feet of water. Farmers dived down to their crop and pulled it up by the roots in order to save it.

Refugees being fed at An Hsin by the police commissioner, August 17, 1924, are shown in the fifth picture. Many were such scenes throughout the district. Little or no clothes were had by the refugees.

Scene six shows where the flood waters broke through the dike in two places besides taking out part of the stone wall. This wall is at Feng Cheng, along right bank of Kan River, 100 li above Nanchang.

Oversize Motors Recommended By Pres. Jewett

Commenting on the new slogan displayed in advertising the Jewett Six, "There is no substitute for power," Mr. H. M. Jewett, president of the Paige Company, states that balloon tires make oversize motors more essential than ever before.

"If you don't believe it takes more power to push an automobile equipped with low pressure tires," says Mr. Jewett, "try pushing a car with your shoulder with 70 pounds of air in the tires and then try it with 20. There can be no question that low pressure tires require more power for hill-climbing, for a quick getaway, for all conditions of traffic.

"It is our contention that motors in automobiles should be oversize. Ample size is necessary to produce the ample power at slow speeds as well as high speeds and to develop ample power without the strain that comes from over speeding.

"The big motor develops power without strain or effort which means the avoidance of wear and insures long life and freedom from repairs."

Fiat Is Winning Car In 11—Mile Hill Climb

The Automobile Club of Trevise organised, at the end of September, an eleven mile hill climb from Vittorio to the plateau of Cansiglio, in which only standard cars with touring bodies, and driven by amateur owners, were admitted. Fastest time of the day was made by Signor Ancilotto, on a 10-15 h.p. Fiat, in 16 min. 17 3-5 sec. giving an average speed of 32 miles an hour. The second best performance was that of Zani on a Lancia in the 3,000 cc., the time being 16 min. 56 1-5 sec.

The results are as follows:

1,100 cc. 1. Ostali on Amilcar 17 min. 39 3-5 sec.
2. Mattioli on Amilcar 18 min. 11 sec.

1,500 cc. 1. Ancilotto on Fiat 501 16 min. 17 3-5 sec.
2. Munarini on Aurea 17 min. 18 1-5 sec.

2,000 cc. 1. Nonnino, on Diatto 18 min. 41 1-5 sec.
2. Bressani on Diatto 19 min 36 4-5 sec.

3,000 cc. 1. Zani on Lancia 16 min. 56 1-5 sec.
2. Dal Pra on Alfa Romeo 22 min.

Above
3,000 cc. 1. Bressanin on Fiat 20 min. 40 sec.

ed a certain photograph intently, and read the dossier attached to it. Then rising, he pointed suddenly to a scar on the Cuban's right wrist.

"That scar settles it, monsieur," he said sternly. "You are a man I want."

The Cuban backed off. "If I give you the letters will you permit me to leave?" he inquired.

"If you get out of the country in twenty-four hours," said Goron sharply. The letters were turned over and the blackmailer fled Paris. The Cuban never knew that in the book which Goron had been consulting there was neither a photograph nor a line of type in any way connected with him.

There have been a number of other chiefs of the Paris detective police since Goron proved himself a terror to evildoers, but it is doubtful if any of them had to face criminals with sharper wits or more desperate characters. It seemed impossible for him to take even a day off from his duties. An avalanche of crime descended on Paris, and night and day found him in the high and low quarters of the city seeking to bring malefactors to justice. At last the time came when his health demanded a vacation. He took it and within forty-eight hours crime met him.

It was on a steamship running to the African coast. Goron had boarded it at the invitation of the captain, an old friend. The sea voyage, his friend declared, would surely do Goron good. All would be quiet on board—there would be excellent food and health-giving ocean breezes. The company consisted of a South American, a Scotchman and his wife, a German, a French wine grower, a professional comedian, an oculist and a lady journalist. All seemed respectable, if slightly dull folk—with the possible exception of the lady journalist, who enterprisingly descended upon Goron seeking an interview.

MURDERED WRONG MAN

The second night out the South American proposed a game of poker. The men played and at the end of the game there was an ugly rumor afloat. The South American's luck had proved too uncanny—he had "cleaned out" the company. The German, forgetting his stolidity, made unpleasant remarks to the South American and a violent quarrel broke out. The next morning the South American had vanished—his bunk was literally spattered with blood, his body had disappeared.

It was a plain case of murder and disposal of the body by throwing it overboard. Suspicion instantly fastened on the German. "Absurd," declared Goron. "No man commits a murder in cold blood on a crowded ship because another man has won his money at cards. We are at sea—only a lunatic would do such a thing." He began to ask questions of the captain. It developed that the South American had also quarreled with the steward.

"Why?" inquired Goron.

"Because, knowing you were a friend of mine," said the captain, "he made the murdered man move out of the best cabin, which was assigned to him, and gave it to you. Originally you were to occupy the cabin where the crime was committed."

"And that is the answer to the murder," said Goron quietly. "The assassin thought that he was murdering me. Send me the stoker with the limp and the narrow eyes I saw looking at me so peculiarly the morning I came aboard."

Cornered, the stoker confessed. Years before Goron had arrested him on a charge of attempting to murder a fellow workman. Goron had never forgotten his face, nor had he forgotten that of Goron. Crazed with absinthe, he had crept to the cabin and in the dark had slain the victim he believed to be his old enemy.

To judge from his memoirs, Goron had the "camera eye"—so fatal to evildoers—tremendously developed. Across from him in his office there sat one day a man high in the financial circles of Paris. He had been called in connection with the case of a pair of arrested bank swindlers. He told what he knew of them and prepared to leave when Goron detained him a few moments longer under pretext of further conversation. The financier's face was subtly familiar, but, rack his brains as he would, Goron could not place him. So sure was he, however, that he had met him somewhere in the course of his official duties that some days later he searched through his journal of the cases he had handled in an effort to discover a clue. His diary failed—Goron began to look far back among other records.

FINGERPRINTING FINANCIER

Eventually he came to the case of a certain Simon who, years before, had murdered a notary's clerk and had been sent to Cayenne penal colony. There Simon and a fellow prisoner had escaped and their pursuers had come upon a hacked, unrecognizable body clad in Simon's prison jacket and wearing his number. The body had been buried as that of Simon. But Goron, in a flash, knew that he now had his man. The financier was the "dead" ex-convict Simon—he was certain his memory could not have tricked him.

Weeks of intensive search disclosed an old friend of the convict Simon. He was called to Goron's office and the financier was also summoned there on a false errand. Simon's colleague, peering through an opening in the wall, grew pale at the resemblance between the financier and the dead convict. But resemblance was not enough—there must be proof. The financier had come to Paris with a fortune from the Cape ten years before. His position was too influential for anything less than positive proof to convict him. So, at a fashionable soiree attended by the financier, Goron arranged to deliver a lecture on the Bertillon system of fingerprinting. In jest he called upon the celebrities present to come up and be finger printed—in jest he called upon the financier, who wavered and then advanced. He left the house under arrest as Simon, the ex-convict.

Hidden in an anteroom one of Goron's men had compared the fingerprint card of the soiree with the Bertillon record of Simon. The proof was clear; the financier was unmasked. But he never was returned to the prison hell of Cayenne to stand trial for the murder of his fellow-convict. Loosely guarded, he committed suicide in his cell.

Stranger yet was the case of the old lady of Vincennes who was found dead in her room, a trunk placed on her back and only the clock on the mantel gone from the premises. For days Goron worked on this case without turning up a clue. The old lady lived a quiet, devout life; her means were small; there was, apparently, no motive for the strange crime. He questioned the neighbors in the house closely and received no aid. One of the neighbors, however, a woman who lived directly below the victim, annoyed him by her talkativeness. She kept complaining how the dead woman used to drag her trunk across the floor at night.

SOLVED MYSTERY IN SLEEP

And it was at night that the solution came to Goron. Worn out with work on the case he fell asleep and, he writes, saw in a dream the talkative neighbor rush into the room as the old lady was dragging her trunk over the floor and strike her down. Then the hated trunk was placed upon her back. Inside of forty-eight hours the mystery had been solved. The crime had been committed exactly as Goron had dreamed. The missing clock was found under the bed of the talkative neighbor, whose vindictiveness toward the old lady above had finally driven her to murder. She had been unable any longer to stand the sound of the trunk bumping across the floor overhead.

Not only did Goron handle the hundreds of cases that came to him from the haunts of the Apaches, but occasionsily he was called upon to use his talents privately for the aid of his friends. One such friend summoned him on a certain evening and unfolded an almost unbelievable tale. He was being slowly poisoned with arsenic. The person administering it was either his own wife or his cousin, a girl with whom he had been for years in love. It made no difference whether he ate at home or at the house of his cousin—the symptoms of poisoning broke out in both places. He begged Goron to aid him.

Goron rushed him to a country sanitarium, whither he was promptly followed by his lovely cousin in whose favor his will had been made out. Goron saw to it that she was left alone in the room with his friend's food and sent the food to Paris to be analysed. It showed no trace of arsenic. Almost immediately there came a letter to the victim, which read: "The woman you love is attempting your life." Goron read the letter, which was written in a disguised hand, and his mind was clear as to what he ought to do.

Quietly he slipped up to Paris and paid a call on his friend's wife. He asked her to take a letter at his dictation. At his first words, "The woman you love is—" she broke down and confessed. Unattractive herself and madly in love with her husband, she preferred to see him dead by her hand rather than seeking the society of a beautiful rival. With Goron's permission she left Paris at once for Tonkin, where, working as a nurse in the cholera belt, she contracted the disease and died.

Random cases, these, picked from the by-gone files of a typical chief of the Paris detective police. Insight, logic, acute reasoning—the Paris police have long been noted for such qualities. Years may have passed since the name of Goron brought a tremor of fear to the Apache's haunts on the Butte and the sinister haunts of criminals of the city of the Seine, but the system which produced his genius appears to be functioning as keenly and efficiently today as it ever did.

Roosevelt Dam Makes Desert Bloom

(Continued from Page 1)

mino, the last of the great Apache war chiefs, made his final stand against Lawton's troopers of the Seventh Cavalry, the engineers of the association are now completing the final step in harnessing the energy stored in the waters behind Roosevelt Dam.

The only access to this region from Phoenix is over a road built by the Reclamation Service to bring supplies to the construction forces at the Roosevelt Dam. Their truck followed the trail worn along the sides of the granite cliff by the ponies of the fierce Apaches as they made their way from their own mountain country on raids against the more peaceful tribes that cultivated the lands in the valley below. For forty miles through the gorges of the Salt River the road clings to the sheer wall of the canyons, climbs 2,000 feet to Lockout Point, turning back on itself just in time to avoid dropping off into nothing and slides down again only to repeat the process in every changing sequence.

with a wheel on the Horns o' the Mornin',
An' a wheel on the edge of the Pit,
An' a drop into nothin' beneath you,
As straight as a beggar can spit.

For the last two years supply trucks have again been following the Apache Trail, hauling materials for the association's engineers, who have just completed another great dam at Mormon Flat. In building this dam the association has increased its yearly revenue from power over 50 percent, but the final step has only just been begun. At Horse Mesa, between Mormon Flat and Roosevelt, a third great dam even higher than the Roosevelt Dam itself has been started. With its 40,000-horsepower power house the Horse Mesa Dam will within two years more than double the present output of electric energy.

It might well be asked of what use is all this production of electricity among the mountains, but the association had already solved the problem before starting the Horse Mesa Dam. The entire output for twenty-five years to come has already been sold to cities and towns lying within a radius of 110 miles and to the great copper mining companies at Globe, on terms that will give them electric power at one-half the present cost of producing it themselves in their own oil-burning steam plants. Controlling what is with the minor exception the only source of hydroelectric power in this territory, the association is assured of a demand which today is many times in excess of the maximum power it can ever produce, and can make its rates without fear of competition.

On completion of the Horse Mesa Dam the profile of the Salt River will look like a huge flight of steps, and the use of the water stored in Roosevelt Lake will be one of the finest examples in the world of efficient utilisation of natural advantages. After passing through the power house at the foot of Roosevelt Dam this water will be caught in the Horse Mesa reservoir and used again in the Horse Mesa power house. Here Mormon Flat reservoir receives it and for the third time it can be converted into electrical energy. Below the Mormon Flat Dam the waters divide and spread out over the farm lands of the valley, where four smaller power houses are located on the main irrigation canals. Then, with every last ounce of its potential energy extracted, the water from Roosevelt Lake is turned into the fields to produce crops from the soil.

The magic touch of water on the arid alluvial soil has destroyed what was probably the finest and most varied crop of cactus in the world. In its place a quarter of a million acres, under intensive cultivation, are producing throughout 365 days each year a list of crops too long to enumerate. Alfalfa, cotton, milomaize, citrus fruits, Winter lettuce, cantaloupes and dairy products are the principal contributers to the $30,000,000 of new wealth that these lands will produce this year.

IRRIGATION WATER USED TWICE

Even here the association is unwilling to let its precious water rest in peace. After watering the farmers' fields it is again drawn to the surface by electrically driven pumps and 100,000 acre-feet are returned each year to the irrigating canals to be used a second time in the production of crops from the soil.

When the association receives nearly $2,000,000 a year from the sale of electric power and its stockholders produce $30,000,000 worth of agricultural products each year from what was once desert soil, are we to class this development, representing a total expenditure of $21,000,000, with the Panama Canal or the van Hindenburg statue? The revenue from power sold at rates that save its consumers nearly a million dollars a year is paying the entire operating cost of both power plants and water for irrigation, and within thirty years will have repaid every dollar of construction cost both to the United States Government and to the private investors who have financed the later developments. It is directly responsible for the growth of the City of Phoenix from a population of some 4,500 at its beginning to nearly 40,000. This achievement perhaps does not surpass the Panama Canal, but is one of which even Theodore Roosevelt might feel proud and is certainly entitled to rank as a close second.

Unfortunately this is not a typical example of the projects undertaken by the Federal Government under the Reclamation act. It is rather the one outstanding successful example, a goal which some of the others may some day reach. There are several reclamation projects today with no greater handicaps than this one had to start with. The Government construction costs at Roosevelt Dam were many times the estimated cost, but are being repaid without undue hardship to the landowners. There are other projects that have hydroelectric possibilities in connection with their storage reservoirs for irrigating water.

While the Salt River has great natural advantages—the drop of 600 feet from Roosevelt Dam to the floor of the valley, the almost continuous canyons which make possible the successive dams, and the warm climate which gives a continual growing season for the farmer—still success is perhaps chiefly due to the sound business management of the association, and especially to the arrangement which compels the discontinuance of water when assessments are delinquent for thirty days.

CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION PROJECTS

In California, where irrigation has been developed under the Wright act by municipal districts rather than by the United States Reclamation Service, there are many thoroughly established irrigation developments that have been highly successful for many years. The Modesto and Turloch districts in the San Joaquin Valley financed and built the great Don Pedro Dam high up in the Sierras. Their hydroelectric power plant is helping to solve California's power problems today and incidentally paying large dividends to the farmers of the irrigated lands within these districts.

The Imperial Valley, by far the largest of all irrigation developments under single management, although it owns no power plants, has been successful for many years, and any decrease today in her production of foodstuff would seriously affect us, even here in the New York markets. While it is not mandatory on district officers in California to refuse to deliver water to lands where assessments are delinquent, the Imperial Valley of its own volition followed in the footsteps of Salt River.

Along the north fork of the Feather River in California the Great Western Power Company has built the Big Meadows Reservoir, with tremendous power houses at Caribou and Big Bend. The demand for power is fairly constant the year round. The Great Western Power Company therefore sells the water that passes through its power plants for irrigation in the Summer months, but allows it to run to waste during the Winter. In the Salt River Valley, however, because the water is entirely under the control of agricultural interests, there is a much more perfect conservation. The two upper power houses will operate at full capacity throughout the year, but the last one, at Mormon Flat, will be operated only when the water is needed for irrigation.

Arizona has for many years been recognised for her copper, cotton and climate. With the completion of the Horse Mesa Dam two years hence she will have in the Salt River Valley the most efficient example to be found anywhere in the world of the development of natural resources, and the three C's of Arizona's slogan might well be amended to read Copper, Cotton, Climate and Conservation.

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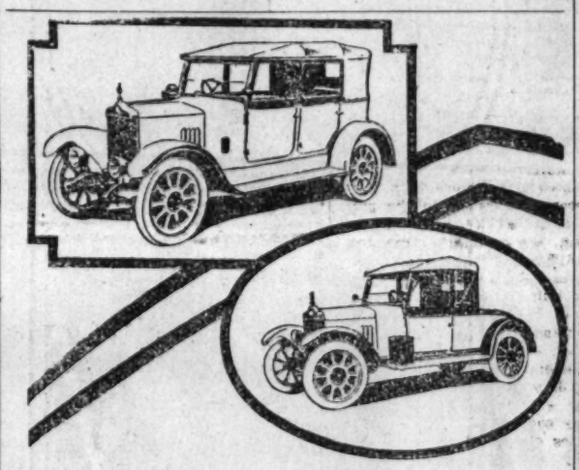

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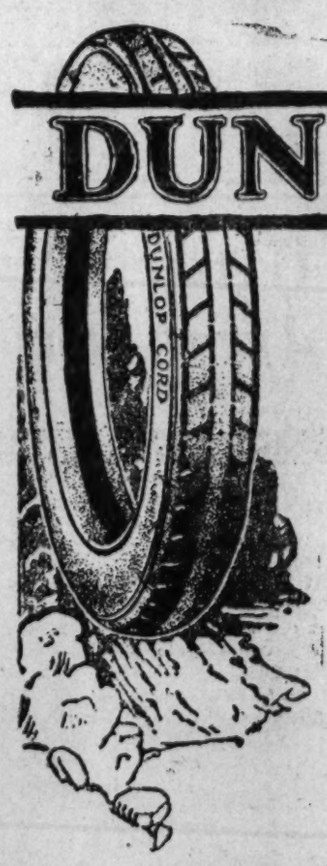

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The Airplane And World Commerce; The Lessons Of The World Flights

The American world cruise has been a test of the reliability and endurance of the modern airplane and its engine under the most strenuous conditions. It has been convincing, because the planes used were thoroughly conventional, and while remodeled to have greater gas capacity, they were in other respects "stock" models.

The flight taught that the fire hazard in airplanes already has been largely eliminated, that the airplane has very excellent commercial possibilities, proved the reliability of the general fuselage design, and indicated possibilities for further development in powerplants.

Douglas planes were selected for the world flight after careful consideration of all available types. Biplanes of standard design, they are characterised throughout by extreme ruggedness and simplicity, and their most noteworthy feature is their carrying capacity.

Designed as land or water types, and readily convertible by the interchange of ordinary landing gear to pontoons and vice versa, they weigh, without gasoline, oil or passengers, 5300 pounds as seaplanes and 4300 pounds as landplanes. With a passenger and fuel load of 450 gallons, the gross weights are 7915 and 6915 pounds, with speeds of 100 miles and 103 miles an hour for the sea plane and the landplane respectively.

Four hundred and fifty gallons is enough for a cruise of 18 hours, but in an emergency the planes can comfortably carry 600 gallons. They can make a non-stop flight of 2200 miles loaded with all the multifarious equipment and supplies which long distance flying involves powered by one 420 horsepower Liberty motor.

COMMERCIAL TYPE

For ordinary commercial flying such long ranges are useless, and the excessive gasoline loads might well be cut down to give place to some 1500 pounds of pay load. Douglas cruisers can be classified as commercial airplanes. They are not fast in the light of present-day airplane practice, but they possess adequate commercial speed. While the trend of modern design is all toward metal construction, these cruisers were largely built of wood, with only the fuselage and landing struts of steel tubing.

The Liberty motor remained practically unchanged from its original design. The only modifications were in the improvement of the air intake passages, rearranged to prevent backfiring and the resultant fire dangers; gasoline pumps specially designed to reduce danger from gasoline under pressure; and stronger timing gears to operate the two ignition systems. On the whole, the planes and the engines represened standard practice of the day.

The Army Air Service made its arrangements with tremendous thoroughness and began real work at least 12 months before the actual day of departure. Its advance officers traveled and worked in the furthermost points of the earth, laying down supplies, charting courses and studying weather.

In fifty-five regular stops spread over the 25,000-miles journey, were spare engines for six changes of motor, spares for fifteen Liberty motors and eight planes. Along the water routes were fourteen sets of pontoons, and on the overland flight three times as many landing gears were stored. The complete cooperation of the Navy, the American Merchant Marine, and of many foreign governments was secured. The selection of personnel was just as carefully made, and experienced officers were given a special course of training.

WEATHER CONSIDERED

The course and schedule were determined with weather always in view. The route offered many unpleasant prospects, nevertheless, with the stormy, cold and foggy North Pacific crossing, possible typhoons in the China Sea, sweltering heat, and the rainy season in Indo-China, Burma and India; torrid deserts in India; Persia and Asia Minor; and after the comparative security of Europe the dangerous North Atlantic crossing. Overcoming these difficulties meant all the more credit to our Air Service and to modern aviation.

Magellan's circumnavigation of the world in 1519, more than 400 years ago, did not immediately bear fruit, nor were its results understood fully at the time. But it did fire men's imagination and made the sixteenth century one of glorious adventure and discovery. Perhaps the full appreciation of the world flight will not dawn on us for years to come.

Even the technical lessons regarding planes, engines and equipment will take months to be interpreted. The fliers have copious notes and diaries, invaluable information which will undoubtedly appear in the form of reports, articles and lectures; but while the epic adventure is still fresh and vivid in our minds, many conclusions already stand out.

FIRE HAZARD ELIMINATED

The first significant fact that emerges is that fire hazard in airplanes has been largely eliminated; the gasoline system was redesigned from this point of view. The careful work was fully justified, as is shown by the record of the entire flight, in which not a sign of fire appeared.

Graphic testimony to this effect is given by a description in the London Aeroplane of the reception of the American fliers at Croydon, where Lieut. Eric Nelson and his mechanic gave the crowd a real thrill. As the machine came to rest after bumping over the aerodrome and shaking up any gasoline which could escape in the machine, the mechanic calmly produced a cigarette and matches from the recesses of his flying coat, tucked himself well down in the cockpit, where the gas might readily be expected to accumulate, and lit up.

To the English aviators, trained by the idea that smoking in an airplane is like looking for a gas leak with a candle, the act looked like premeditated suicide. The sigh of relief when the flier reappeard in one piece and a cloud of smoke, looking perfectly unconcerned, was a great tribute to fire prevention engineering.

Discussion is always rife in the technical press as to whether we have any airplanes suitable for commercial use. The flight certainly answers the question, for the carrying capacity indicates that a ship such as the Douglas cruiser can carry an appreciable commercial load with not too great an expenditure of power.

PLANE HAS ENDURANCE

The flight also demonstrates that the airplane has reliability and endurance. True, the fliers were constantly overhauling their planes, using spare parts, even new sets of wing and pontoons, but not one real failure of the airplane structure or controlling system was forthcoming.

Even the nastiest landings, such as that of Martin at Seattle, did not put the ships out of commission. At Brough, the expert English aircraft men workins on the overhaul of the planes were astounded to learn that the fresh looking varnish was that which the Douglas company had applied at Sant Monica, Cal., although the ships had flown 17,000 miles in all climates and weathers.

At Croydon the only defect which other English observers noted was that the fabric on the under side of every upper plane showed a series of waves and puckers just round and in front of the inner hinge of the ailerons. Owing to the great length of the unsupported span of the rear spar, the ailerons seemed to bend the spar at every strong control, and hence the puckers. But in all other respects the planes appeared to be in perfect condition.

ENGINES TROUBLESOME

The same encomium cannot be placed on the engine. Not only did the engines need to be replaced six times, but throughout they needed far more attention than the planes. Engine failure forced down Major Martin off the shores of Kantak, and caused the loss of Lieutenant Wade's plane between the Faroe Islands and Iceland.

The engine has always been the main reason for uneasiness. It should be pointed out, however, that while not available in the same quantities, or as cheaply replaced, we have even now engines which far surpass the Liberty in endurance. The 573 hour full power endurance test in 1923 of a Wright motor, far example, would have theoretically given a cruising radius sufficient to take a seaplane around the world at the equator.

In flying from Akyab, Burma, on June 26, Calcutta, as distance of only 400 miles, the aviators had to stop for refueling at Chitagong, Province of Bombay. The wooden pontoons had soaked up much water, but inability to carry the full fuel load was also due to the fact that the heat and dampness had affected the doped covering on the wings, and the fact that the warm tropical air was so much lighter.

At this time experience suggests the following changes; pontoons for real service seaplanes should be of metal to minimize soakage; the draped linen or cotton covering of the wings must yield to thin sheet duralumin, at least for use in warm climates; and, finally, ships in tropical climates must be designed with a lesser loading per square foot to compensate for the lighter atmosphere.

PONTOONS LANDINGS

It is interesting to note that just as the original plans had provided, the world cruisers were equipped with pontoons at Seattle, re-equipped with landing gears at Calcutta, and again fitted out with pontoons at Brough. Because of the vast uninhabited areas traversed, the preparation of suitable landing fields along the entire route would have been an all but impossible undertaking, and the most feasible plan was to follow coast lines and use pontoons so as to make use of every sheltered harbor.

Undoubtedly the plan was wise, and it can also be learned from this that commerical use of planes will always be more practicable and more readily come into being wherever there is a coast line with protected harbors to follow. There is also in the flight a great argument for the amphibian. The wonderful success of such a plane as the recently tested Leoning amphibian, the consistent building of amphibians by the English, and the experiences of this flight lead to the strong conclusion that amphibians we must and shall have.

SHORT HOPS MADE

The question might be asked why, when the non-stop transcontinental flight was 2600 miles, and the cruising radus of the Douglas ships was 2200 miles, a smaller number of longer flights were not made to simplify the problem. The answer is that the strain on the personnel for long flights of this character would have been too great.

Again, the Liberty engine could not have been counted upon to withstand the strains of more prolonged non-stop flights. But, on the other hand, it appears very clearly that non-stop flights of 500, and even 600 miles may be definitely counted as possible for the commercial operation of aircraft.

The human element must always be considered in aviation just as in any other form of transportation. The world fliers got far less rest than commercial pilots would in ordinary operations, yet they surprised London and Paris by their perfect physical fitness despite the fact that they were dog-tired.

They would not even see Paris the night they arrived, but they were in perfect condition and in excellent spirits. Months of flying in stretches 600 and more miles at a time, in bitter cold and tropical heat had left the men lean and bronzed, but in perfect health. This is a valuable indication that there is no part of the globe in which a healthy white man cannot fly; and commercial pilots would never have to fly under conditions anything near so difficult or temperatures so variegated.

Another remarkable lesson of the flight is that, given sufficient skill and experience, a pilot can land almost anywhere. On their arrival at Croydon certain English pilots had made bets that the Americans would bounce on the ridge in the middle of the aerodrome.

But the visitors, with their experience of alighting on land and water and ice, golf links, race courses and deserts, made a perfect landing on the stranger's mantrap of the Croydon Aerodrome. These facts have an important bearing in the discussion of rugged country as a bar to commercial air transportation.

IMPORTANCE OF AIRWAYS

This ability of skilled pilots to land anywhere does not minimize, however, the importance of well-organised airways. It is true that the world cruise made a wonderful record in flying from Calcutta to Constantinople, a distance of over 4300 miles, in 12 days; but it was not until the airways of Southeastern and Central Europe were reached that the pilots found their flight a pleasure trip from welcoming capital to welcoming capital.

As an indication of the mastery of the air achieved with proper support may be mentioned the flight from Vienna on July 13 at 3.30 in the afternoon. Bent on reaching Paris in time for the July 14 celebrations, they disregarded ominous weather reports; flew for three hours very low, owing to low hanging clouds, crossed the Alps without hesitation and reached Paris in time.

In the matter of speed, also there is no doubt that even such comparatively slow ships as the Douglas cruisers give us all we want. In the difficult North Pacific crossings, the planes were actually making much slower time than ordinary methods of transportation. But what a striking comparison the two weeks' unrehearsed flight from Calcutta to London made with the month's usual journey by well-organised steamer and railway routes!

Much greater difficulties had been expected in the matter of navigation than were actually encountered. True fog proved a great enemy, causing the destruction of Major Martin's flagship, but instruments and methods proved on the whole surprisingly satisfactory.

COMMERCIAL FLYING

For all practical purposes the problem of aerial navigation has been largely solved; but, on other hand, the world flight teaches the important lesson that commercial flying is not dependent on the planes, pilots and engines alone. There must be complete ground organisation with fields, spares and mechanics, weather and radio service, naval and coastal stations. In addition to good equipment, the problem is to coordinate all scientific and engineering agencies to one great end.

A very important viewpoint has been brought up by military authorities. In case of war, given the same equipment and equally good ground organisation, could not 10,000 machines be sent over the route just blazed by the world fliers? The day may be coming when war will mean the sailing of vast aerial armadas, and even the United States, considered habitually as distant from all possible seats of war, might not be immune to devastating attacks from the air.

Perhaps the existence of the airplane may tend to minimize the chance of war. One of the finest results of the flight was the exchange of courtesies between nations. Witness the enthusiastic welcome our men received in Japan. All thought of the exclusion problem was forgotten in the great reception and the Japanese Navy certainly spared no pains to help.

Vienna, and erstwhile enemy capital, was no wit behind. The flight in Paris over the Arc de Triomphe, the grave of France's unknown soldier, will do much to relieve any slight misunderstandings which may have recently arisen with that great country. And when the aviators got to Croydon they actually felt as if they had already arrived home.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FLIGHT

Finally, what does the world flight signify as far as the prospects of commercial flying round the world are concerned? As regards the United States, the prospects are not too encouraging. Commenting on the North Pacific flight, Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, the commander succeeding Major Martin, said: "I do not believe that the North Pacific route will be practical for commercial or regular flying as long as the present type of airplane is our best. Our struggles have shown that. We have found that the movement of the storms against our route amounted to 300 miles daily."

Recent discussions in the press of a 65-hr. service, New York to Peking, are evidently premature. The difficulties of the North Atlantic crossing are quite as great.

Not only is fog ever to be feared between Scotland and Iceland, but Greenland with its rocky, mountainous, snow-covered interior, and its eastern coats, bound with ice fields 30 or 40 miles wide, is bound to be an insuperable obstacle to steady commercial flying. The difficulties of our fliers show this clearly, and the southern route followed by the Navy's NC boats means tremendously long hops.

Giant ships, with multiple powerplants, capable of thousands of miles of flight at a time, must be developed and built before any serious notion of connecting the United States with either Europe or Asia can be entertained.

The United States has again performed an altruistic task, because, while the oceans prevent the connecting up of the States with Europe and Asia in anything like the near future, other nations will find an immense stimulus in this flight.

Improvement In American Cars Is Noted

The London Times, of October 23, in a column article written by its motoring correspondent took occasion to commend the improvement in American motor cars during the past few years.

This marks a changed attitude on the part of one of England's greatest newspapers. Not only the periodicals but the automobile fraternity of that country as well have seized every opportunity during past years to ridicule American manufactures, Detroit, the center of the industry has shown considerable interest in the article which follows in part:

"American cars have improved most of all during the last few years in smoothness of running, particularly in the engine. Not so very long ago most engines had distinct periods vibration at some speed or other, when the brake lever trembled violently, the driver felt an unpleasant shake in his arms, and his feet and those of his passenger began a St. Vitus' dance on the floorboards.

"The Paige-Jewett is a good example of the standard of smoothness attained by the latest American cars. The model is by no means immune from criticism but it runs with delightful ease and gentleness, and is distinctly pleasing to handle. The chassis is of the type so popular in America—a six-cylinder engine, single-plate dry clutch, three-speed gearbox, and bevel-driven rear live axle-and the general design has nothing very strange or unorthodox about it. The cylinders—3¾ in. by 5 in.—are cast monobloc and with the crank chamber. The head is detachable, and, as the nuts are very accessible, there is no needless obstruction to its quick removal except for the horn. There are lips at each side of the casting. Cooling is by radiator, fan, and pump. The radiator is held to the main frame, but the casing is made separately as a shell. Drainage is by a tap at the lowest point of the connexion between the pump and radiator, and there is also a tap to empty the jackets. The fan belt is easily adjusted, the water pump is gear-driven from the timing, and the glands can be repacked without dismantling the pump. Inlet and exhaust manifolds, which are cast in one, are held by four nuts only, and the exhaust pipe is carried down from the center. This plan makes the engine accessible and at the same time saves the floorboards under the driver's feet from undue heating.

"The engine, the smoothness of which has already been commented on, is flexible, quiet, and, as one has a right to expect, possesses great acceleration power.

"Fifty-five was touched without straining on an adverse gradient and rather rough surface. The car travelled especially well without noise or effort at about thirty-five m.p.h. The hills were well taken. Amersham-hill's one in nine was surmounted on second, with twenty-nine as the minimum rate. There were three persons in the car, but the speed would probably not have dropped lower with a fourth passengers. The water bubbled up temporarily at the top, but the temperature soon became normal. Dashwood-hill's one in eleven was defeated on top, with the speedometer showing twenty-eight as the lowest figure. The actions of the brakes were fair, that of the steering excellent, and the general control is well arranged."

Reliability Trial With Organs Sealed Won By Fiat

With every essential organ sealed, the competitors taking part in the Italian reliability trial known as the "Coppa della Tre Venezie" had to cover a total distance of 880 miles in three stages at a minimum average speed of 30 miles an hour for the 1500 cc. cars, 31 miles an hour when the piston displacement did not exceed 2,000 cc. and 32¼ miles an hour with more than 2,000 cc. The first day's run, from Padua to Trient, a distance of 292 miles, comprised considerable mountain work; from this town to Triest, 288 miles away, more than half the route was through the mountains, and the final run of 300 miles to Padua, lay through the luxurious plains of Friule.

In the smallest car class Casarotti held the lead from the beginning with his Fiat 501, and captured the first prize in his class before M. Danieli on an O. M., Menestrini on a Fiat, and Pellegrini on a Bugatti.

The first prize in the 2,000 cc. division was secured by T. Danieli, on an O. M., with Glorio on a Diatto second, while in the big car class the only one to withstand the severe test was Sertorio on a Lancia.

Fiat Exhibition At Paris Salon Attracts Attention

The nineteenth Paris Salon was held in the Grand Palais from October 2 to 12 and united 963 exhibitors, representing all the car manufacturers in France, the leaders in Italy and Belgium, a small number only from England, and thirteen from the United States. This first exhibition of passenger cars is to be followed by a commercial vehicle show in the same hall from October 22nd to 31st.

Entirely new models were comparatively rare, but among these was one from the Fiat Company which attracted an immense amount of attention. The world-famed Italian Company has decided, in view of popular demand, to produce next year a new type of two and three seater light car which will embody all the latest mechanical refinements, and while being marketed at a popular price will have all the excellent material and fine workmanship for which this firm is reputed.

This new Fiat, which is designated Model 509, has a nominal rating of 7 h.p., but its high efficiency engine actually develops three times this power, and while it is not in any way a sporting type, but a general utility car having a wide range of service, its road speed is declared to be 50 miles an hour.

The four cylinder engine is a water cooled overhead valve type embodying all the most up to date technical features, and naturally having electric lighting and starting. Although a small model, four wheel brakes of a very modern design are fitted and the car has low pressure balloon tyres as standard equipment. The chassis dimensions are sufficiently liberal to allow or really comfortable two and three seater open bodies or two seater cabriolets being fitted. This new car is not intended in anyway to supplant the existing models, but has been produced with the idea of meeting the requirements of that increasing body of motorists convinced of the utility of the modern light car.

The existing Fiat models, which comprise the four cylinder types 501 and 505 and the two six cylinder engine 501 and 519, are being continued with only detail improvements. The high grade six has always been produced with four wheel brakes and a hydraulic servo mechanism, but the other cars can now be supplied with mechanical front wheel brakes.

Model 501 Spyder

Graceful, curved line two-seater body with folding 'dicky' seat large enough for two people.

FIAT

Model 501 Limousine

A beautiful closed body, graceful in line, with every refinement of detail and finish.

Model 501 Torpedo de Luxe

Straight line four seater body with three doors and double wind-screen.

All three of these body styles are mounted on the Fiat Model 501, 4-cylinder, 10-15 HP chassis which possesses an international, long-established record for efficiency, economy and endurance

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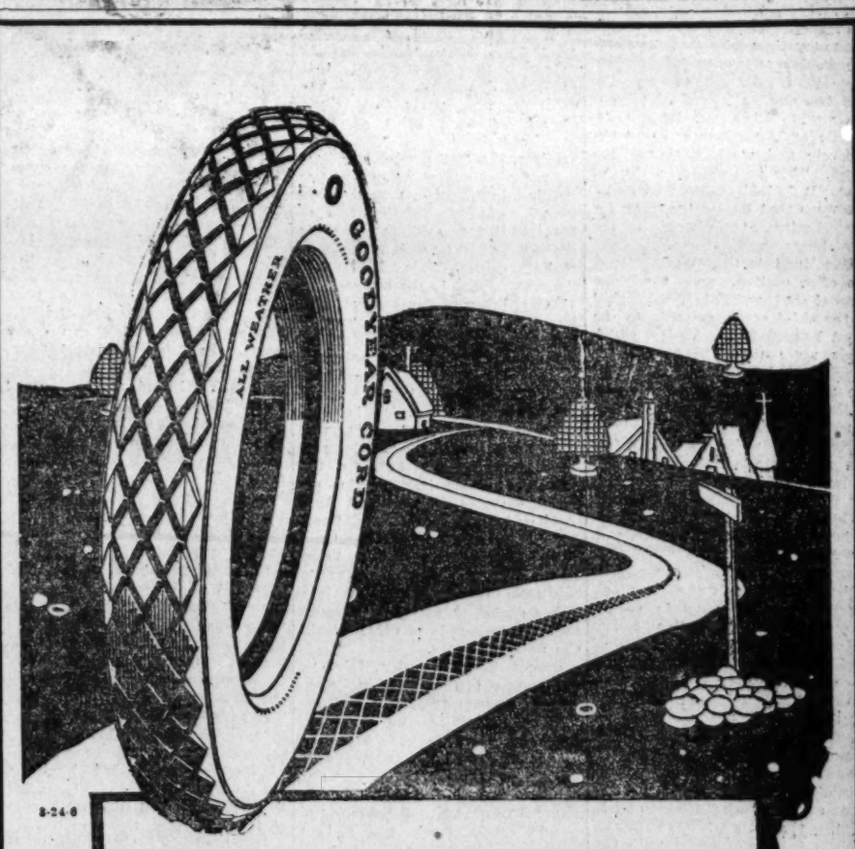

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GOODYEAR
CORD TYRES

Writer Describes Shanghai Life

(Continued from Page 1)

mills making bean oil from cotton seeds and beans. On one bank of the Whangpoo, in the midst of these, is an electric power plant whose capital is about $25,000,000. That plant is producing more than 120,000 kilowats. It runs the street railways and furnishes power at low rates to most of the industries.

In this ride from the Yangtse-Kiang up the Whangpoo we see but few indications of the Old China. The factories are modern, and their signs are in English. There are steam dredges at work in the stream, and a steel pipe, as big around as a hogshead and about a mile long, carries the silt above the water over the banks to where it flows out to build up new land. As we look out over the landscape we will find that most of the grave mounds have been sliced away, and that modern buildings with smoke stacks have taken their places. If we take a field glass we can see automobiles chugging along through the mills, and can pick out the railway locomotives dragging the train down to the little town of Woosung.

SOLD HIS LIFE FOR $100

It was that railroad, which is just twelve miles in length, that introduced China to steam locomotion. Its track was the first built in the empire. It was constructed by a British company in 1876 at a cost of $100,000, and was operated only two months. Then it was destroyed by the Chinese officials, who were opposed to railroads because the smoke of the locomotives might affect the spirits who inhabit the air.

As the story goes, they paid a coolie $100 to allow himself to be run over by the cars and be killed that the money might enrich his family. The man threw himself in front of the train and was taken out mangled and dead. Thereupon the mob tore up the road, and the people decided it should be abolished. For a long time after that the railway movement was dormant, but it again sprang into life, and now China has about 7,000 miles of railways open to traffic, and many thousands more miles are projected. In the Consular District tributary to Shanghai there are about 400 miles of track, and within the space of six hours one can now go by fast express train to a half dozen cities of 500,000 or more people each.

Going on, we land at the Central Wharf, the landing place of the Robert Dollar Company, which has many lines of steamers across the Pacific and sends its vessels more than 1,000 miles up the Yangtse, and, in fact, clear around the world. Here we take automobile and, crossing a bridge of concrete and steel, ride up the Bund. This is a wide strip of land. It is laid out in parks and roadways that border the river for several miles, and is backed by the chief business structures.

The Bund is the Wall Street, the office section, and the commercial center of China. Shanghai is the chief ocean gateway to the great Yangtse-Kiang Valley, which feeds more than 200,000,000 of people. It is situated in one of the most densely populated parts of the republic, and has, it is said, 40,000,000 souls living within a radius of 150 miles. Within a few hours by train is a city population as large as that of Chicago, including the greater Shanghai, which is as big as Philadelphia, Hangchow, which is bigger than Buffalo, and Soochow, of about the same size. Ningpo, reached by steamer each night, is of the same size as Cincinnati, and the whole region is peppered with smaller towns and villages. The density of Chekiang, the province adjoining, is almost as great per square mile as that of Rhode Island. It is this population and the more than 200,000,000 people reached by the rivers that form the foundation of Shanghai's financial and commercial supremacy. From a business and manufacturing standpoint, the city is the most important in China, and with the railroad era which is bound to come sooner or later it will probably be one of the world's greatest cities vieing with New York, London, Berlin and Tokio, as to people and wealth.

A CITY OF BANKS

We see signs of the increasing riches of Shanghai as we ride along the Bund. The highway is of asphalt, with long lines of automobiles parked in the middle, and jinrikshas and wheelbarrows moving along among the carriages and cars. There is a tramway at the back, and along the front near parks facing the river are drays piled high with freight, each dragged over the road by from four to six coolies.

The buildings are of four, five, six and of even nine stories. They are of granite, brick, and reinforced concrete, and some of them cost millions to build. Among those recently completed is the white stone structure of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. This looks more like one of our great government buildings than a bank, and it is beautifully finished within as any bank in New York. The interior has vast halls of pink and white marble with pillars and column as those in the Temple of Thebes. Much of the furniture is of solid brass, and it is fit for a palace. And then there is the Bank of China, which is to some extent a government institution, the Bank of Communications, and perhaps fifty Chinese banks, all of which have surpluses and are paying big dividends. They work after modern banking methods, pay interest on deposits, and have regular checking accounts.

Shanghai has a cotton exchange, and in its gold exchange the brokers buy and sell gold in lots of seven bars each with as much excitement as you will see in our stock exchange in Wall Street when on the edge of a panic. The city requires about $10,000,000 worth of gold every day for its business, and among the well-paying professions is that of the exchange broker who will handle your financial operations as to exports and imports. This man is often a foreigner. He may be known by the victoria drawn by a pony in which he rides from bank to bank. The bed of the carriage is only about ten inches from the ground, so that the man can easily step out and in. He usually stands up instead of sitting as he rapidly covers the short distances from one business institution to another.

For a long time most of the financial business of Shanghai was transacted by foreigners. Today all transactions are going more and more into the hands of the Chinese. The unsettled conditions have driven more and more of the rich and the well-to-do gentry to the treaty ports. They bring fortunes here and invest them in the various factories and financial enterprises. It is Chinese money and not foreign money that is building up the New China.

Not only along the Bund but in all parts of Shanghai real estate values have been rapidly rising, and they now compare with those of the large cities of the United States. The city is growing by leaps and bounds. A wide avenue paved with asphalt and brilliantly lighted has been run through the heart of the international settlement, and it is lined with fine stores. This street takes up the bed of an old creek. It is named after the former King of England, and is known as the avenue of King Edward VII. Other streets have been extended far out into the country, and many parts of the suburbs remind one of those of Paris or other European cities. Mansions have been built foreign style, with large gardens inclosed by the brick or stone wall that separates them from the road, and extending far out from the business section are many miles of well-paved streets, some of which have bridle paths at the sides.

Land that a few years ago was nothing but grave mounds has been bought, the family of each deceased being paid for moving the ashes of its ancestors, and sold at high prices. Today land along the water front in the international and FFench concessions has jumped to $500,000 and upward per acre, and on the Nanking Road, which is the principal thoroughfare of the international settlement, the best lots are worth $100,000 per mow, which is one-sixth of an acre, and they will yield more than 8 percent interest on the capital invested. On the Whangpoo Road land is in demand for factory sites and dock and warehouse accommodations. This is being rapidly taken, and even three miles from the heart of the city it sells at about $3,000 per mow. Our commercial attache is my authority for the statement that it will double in value within the next ten years.

One of the great water highways of the city is the Soochow Creek, where flour, cotton, silk and oil mills are springing up in large numbers. Here land is doubled in value within a short time, and is still going up. It is the same along the river front outside the city all the way to Woosung, the people banking on their belief that the population will eventually increase to several millions.

Shanghai has a more unique system of government than any other place in the world. Monte Carlo has its prince who maintains his status by the grace of France. Shanghai has a municipal council of nine members who derive their authority from the treaties made by the great powers with China. Though located on Chinese soil, it owes no allegiance to China except in the payment of about $5 a year for each acre of land in the settlement. The nine members of the council are elected annually by the ratepayers' meeting. This meeting is composed of all foreign residents of Shanghai who own property or pay rental of $40 a month or upward. Each resident has a vote for each piece of property he holds, so that at the annual meeting several persons are able to cast twenty or thirty votes. After election the nine members appoint one of their own number as chairman, and another as vice-chairman, but neither of these two members nor any member of the council receives any compensation for his services. The majority of the members of the council are of British nationality, but there is usually one American member. At the present time an American, Mr. Sterling Fessenden, happens to be the chairman. It is a position that carries with it a large amount of prestige, so that when a new consul of any nationality arrives in Shanghai he calls upon the chairman of the municipal council in the same way as upon his consular colleagues.

The council is located in an imposing stone structure occupying a whole block opposite the cathedral. These beautiful offices were only recently completed, and form as fine a location for municipal government as can be found in any large city of Europe or America. There are offices for the secretary and his staff, the public works department, the tax department, the commissioner of police, the public health department, the chief of the fire department, and all other usual branches of municipal activity.

The heads of departments are all British, receive good salaries, and on account of their position have a good social standing in the community. The taxes collected by this municipal council run into several millions of dollars, and it is said that up to the present time such a thing as graft in the administration is entirely unknown. It is for this reason that Shanghai is usually called the model settlement.

What would you think of a big race track, golf grounds, and tennis court covering an area of twenty city blocks right in the heart of New York, for instance at Times Square where Broadway and Forty-second street come together? This is what there is in Shanghai. The land was granted to the Jockey Club for this purpose generations ago when the city was smaller, with the provision that if it was ever used for any other purpose it should go back to the original owners. The club keeps it and so the races go on right in the heart of this municipality. The spring race week is one of the great events of the year. In the United States it is not considered creditable for a banker to go to the races and make bets on the horses. Here all the banks close, Chinese and Japanese as well as foreign, and on the three principal days of race week you cannot cash a check nor even deposit your money. Everyone goes, and nearly every one bets. The hotels are crowded, and the foreigners come in from all the settlements up and down the Yangtse-Kiang.

Shanghai has football clubs, tennis clubs, golf clubs, and all kinds of sporting associations. There are two cricket fields, a baseball diamond, and a polo field in the racing grounds. Football is palyed there, and there are tennis tournaments in early summer which culminate in the Hong (business house) championship. There are also athletic tournaments and baseball matches in which the best players of our Asiatic squadron and of the Shanghai civilians fight for the championship. There are also games in which the visiting clubs from the Philippines, Japan and Hawaii compete with Chinese, and last year a baseball round robin was played, in which representatives from these countries took part. This was captured by the All Filippino Club, which won every game. In it the Mainichi team, which came from Osaka, tied the Fifteenth Infantry for second place.

Shanghai has hockey clubs, polo clubs, and swimming clubs. Hockey is played largely by the Sikh police and Britishers who learned the game in India, and the polo clubs are largely British, their mounts being Manchurian ponies trained for the purpose.

Shanghai is the social center of this part of the world. This is so especially of the foreigners, and it is so also to a large extent of the Chinese. There are teas and dinners, men's clubs and women's clubs, and educational and literary associations of every description. The educational institutions are many. There are 120 primary schools, four middle schools, a high school, and technical schools for textile workers. The town has a public library that was started at about the time the republic was founded. It has taken the place of an old temple, and another temple nearby has been turned into a hospital. Adjoining it is a public lecture hall which has meetings three times a week.

The city is also an art center both ancient and modern. During my stay there has been an exhibition of foreign and native artists. The pitures were in oil and water colors, and they were quite as creditable as the annual exhibitions of new works given at the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington. Shanghai has its nightlife, and many of its games are played in the shadows. There are cabarets and cafes of different descriptions. There are vaudeville houses where one can dance with the actresses, and cabarets largely aided by maidens from Russia who try to induce the guests to drink champagne with them at something like $12 a quart. These maidens come not only from Moscow but from Vladivostock, Chita and Omsk in Siberia and Harbin near the frontier of that country in Northern Manchuria. Some of them are beautiful, but the price of champagne is high.

The native resorts of this city are not so bad as they were in the past. Some years ago I went through what was said to be the largest opium den in the world, located at Shanghai. Today opium smoking is prohibited by law and that carried on is in private houses or shops, which are often raided by the police. This is an international settlement governed by foreigners, and such cases come before the mixed court, which insures their being tried without bribery and that the sentence is just. Most of the old gambling houses are closed. There was one in an old temple where a man could pay the priest for a lodging and try his fortune on the green tables. There were lotteries of all kinds, and singsong girl parties where I am told that the ladies were not as good as they should be. All this is frowned upon by the city, and Shanghai in this country of pirates and bandits is goody-good on the outside at least.

Among the spectacular features of the New China are the motion-picture theatres, of which there are many and two great houses known as the New World at the beginning of the Bubbling Well Road. The New World is a great three-story building, which at night blazes as brightly as the structures on the Great White Way of New York. It has all sorts of shows and it might be called a Coney Island under cover. It is frequented by Chinese and it has dances at which Chinese girls in foreign costume, sometimes even to the bobbed-hair of the flapper, go whirling about in the arms of their sweethearts.

All told the city is worth crossing the Pacific, a distance of 6,000 miles, "for to see."

Turkey Will Have Women Detectives

Constantinople.—The chief of the Constantinople police has decided to engage a number of Turkish women as detectives. They will be entrusted with the special duty of reporting on the moral conduct of members of their own sex.

Constantinople Gets Fiats For Fire Brigade

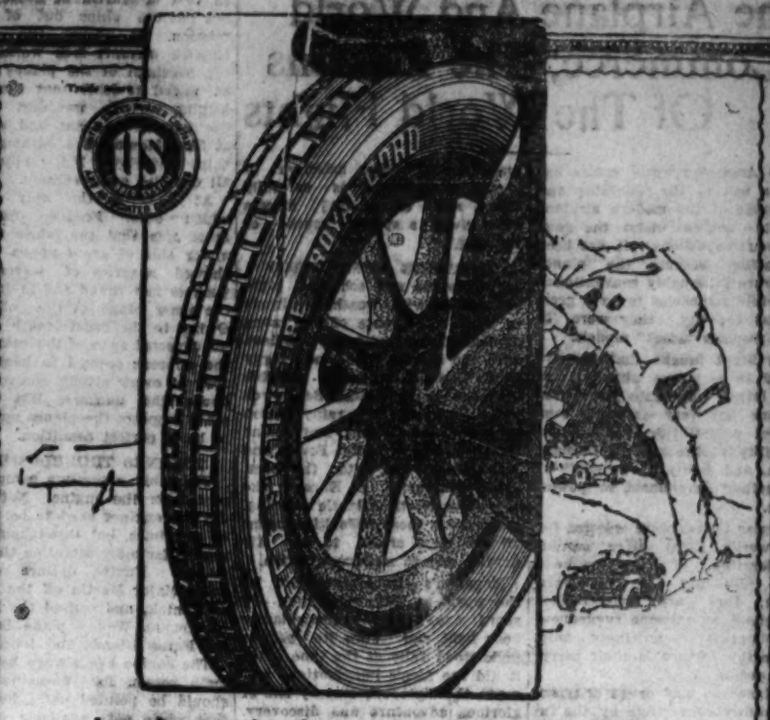
Constantinople has recently modernised its fire brigade by the adoption of motor vehicles supplied by the Fiat Company. The preference has been given to a number of light and rapid machines capable of reaching the outbreak of fire in the shortest possible time and of extinguishing the flames before they have attained important proportions.

Extensive use is made of a type of machine having considerable vogue on the Continent of Europe, and consisting of a 10-15 h.p. chassis, with a suitable type of body for hose and firemen, with the pump mounted in front ahead of the radiator, and between the two frame members. By reason of its handiness on city streets and its ability to travel at 50 miles an hour where road conditions permit, this first aid fire engine has been found very valuable in subduing fires almost as soon as they are reported.

Another and bigger machine used by the Constantinople brigade is the Fiat 1½ ton chassis, which like the smaller model, is mounted on pneumatic tyres and possesses a very high rate of travel.

Conrad's Fortune Was Near $100,000

London.—The will of Joseph Conrad, probated here recently, shows that the author left an estate at £20,045 (normally about $100,000). Royalty rights on his books may raise the total above the estimate.



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Royal Cord
A United States Tire

—*Photo by Rembrandt.*

B.W.A. CHILDREN'S PARTY PROVES A JOYOUS AFFAIR

Not a little credit is due to the organizers of the Christmas Party for the children of the B.W.A. members which took place Saturday week at Headquarters. Under the auspices of the Recreation Committee, assisted by the Dramatic Section, who furnished the beautiful Christmas tree, the gifts and the entertainment, and the Entertainment Committee, who saw to the tea provided, about 275 children had a merry afternoon. The hostesses were Mrs. Gull, Mrs. Clear and Mrs. Dovey, and Mrs. Pett received the guests at the door. Everything was done to ensure the enjoyment of the little ones, who will cherish happy memories of a most delightful afternoon, for which all concerned deserve the warmest thanks.

Radiant Health and Vigour

Strong and energetic, he enjoys work and play alike, and sleeps like a baby when the day is over. No wonder he looks so happy. And the secret is the regular use of Sanatogen.

When you feel depressed, and every little task seems a mountain of trouble, your system is crying out for Sanatogen.

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Determine to try Sanatogen. It is obtainable at all Chemists.

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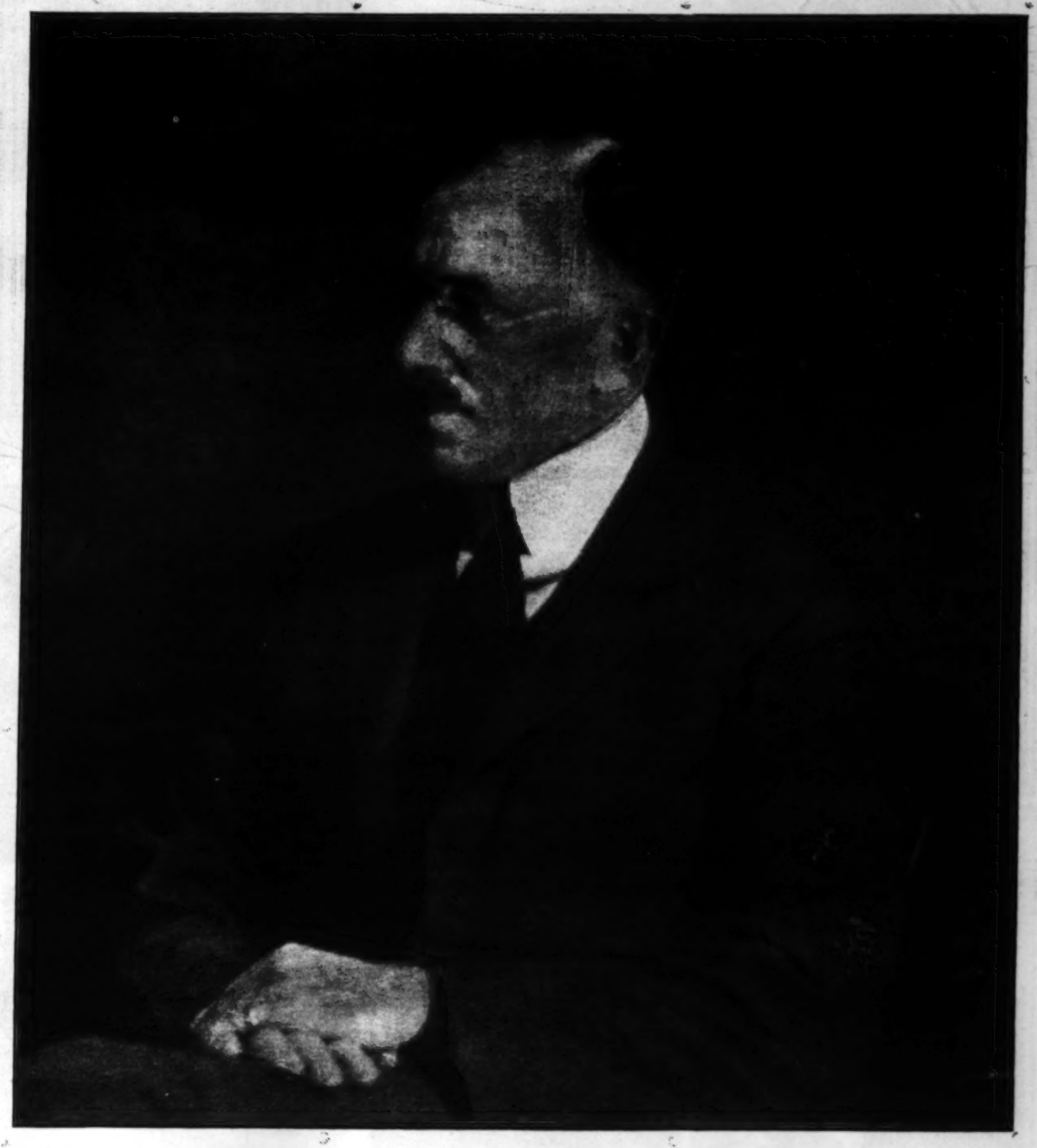
The China Press

Sunday Pictorial Section

日二初月二十歷陰 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1924. 號八廿月二十歷陽



—*Photo by Mr. Maurice Beck.*

HEAD OF THE PRINCELY HOUSE OF EWO

Mr. A. J. Brooke Smith, Director and Chief Manager in Shanghai of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Though of an unobtrusive temperament, he is generally recognized as one of the financial lions of Shanghai. Mr. Brooke Smith has been in the service of the Company for nearly three decades, having risen from assistant in the piece goods and import department in Hongkong to his present position. Under his able administration, the Ewo Mills Company has attained its highest point of development. His public-spirit was shown by his services to the Shanghai Municipal Council, of which he was chairman in 1920, and he has also, at one time or other, been identified with the China Association and the local Chamber of Commerce.

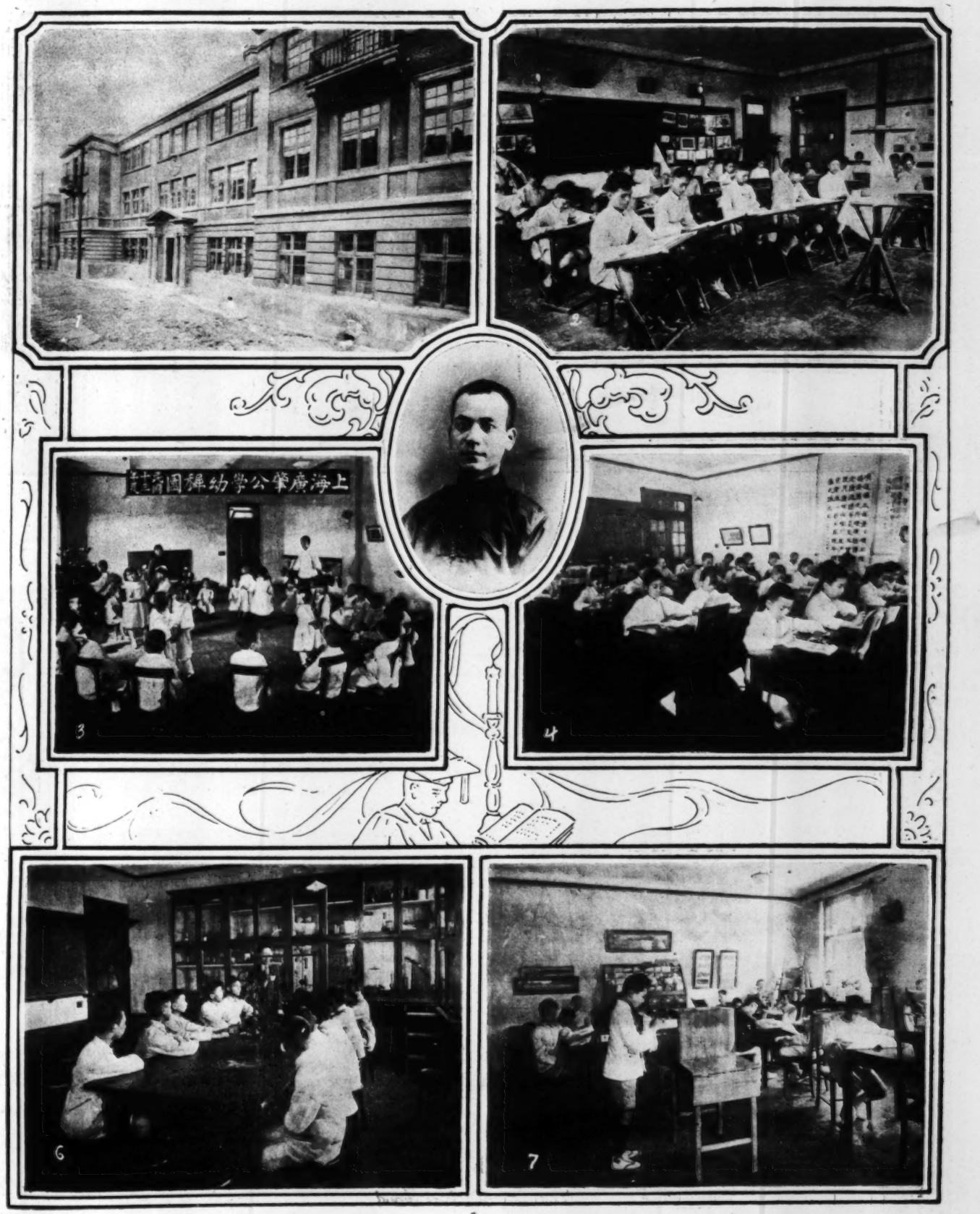
CHINA PRESS-KELLOGG RADIO PROGRAMS PLEASE SHANGHAI

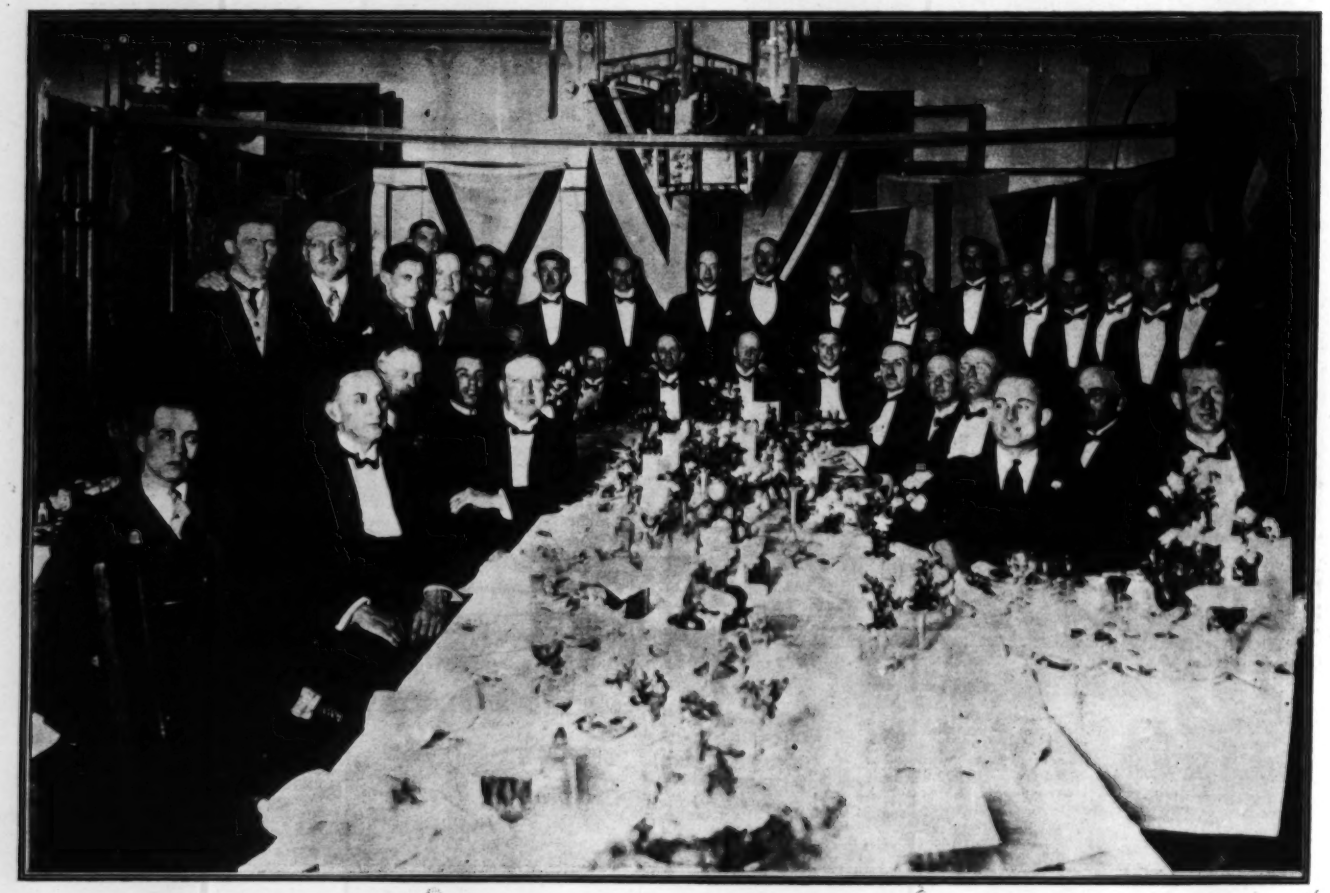
Many appreciative letters and messages have been received since THE CHINA PRESS started broadcasting with the assistance of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company. Below are some of the artists who have mightily pleased radio fans. Top left: Mrs. H. Kunze, harpist of rare quality, and player on the mandolin as well, who was heard in a single number and in a trio for mandolin, harp and 'cello at the radio concert last Wednesday. Top center: Miss Cecile Hindman, pianist, whose studio at 1263 Rue Lafayette is a rendezvous for music lovers, played in the first CHINA PRESS-Kellogg radio concert. Miss Hindman is on the staff of the American School, in the music department. Top right: Mr. H. Kunze, harpist, who was heard in the radio concert on Christmas Eve. Center left: Mr. F. Zuber, 'cellist, who was one of the trio who gave the lovely "Sehnsucht," by Dostal, over the radio. Center right: Mrs. E. M. Guignard, whose clear soprano voice, frequently heard in local concerts, brought the exquisite notes of "Ave Maria" and "Vilanelle" to listeners-in on Christmas Eve, over THE CHINA PRESS-Kellogg radio. Below: Artists who appeared in the first CHINA PRESS-Kellogg radiocasting concert, from the broadcasting station in THE CHINA PRESS Building, 14 Kiukiang Road. Left to right: Mrs. John (Louise) Bovingdon, Irene Corbally Kuhn, Radio Editor, THE CHINA PRESS; Miss Cecile Hindman, pianist; Mr. John Bovingdon, who gave a dancing lesson by radio; and Mr. Frank Courtney, Shanghai representative of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company. Miss Refa Miller, who sang, was obliged to leave before the photographer could get "set," in order to do her "turn" at the Hotel Plaza.

Photo by Rembrandt

THE CANTONESE GUILD PUBLIC SCHOOL

The Cantonese Guild Public School, Shanghai, as the name suggests, has been established by the local Cantonese Guild. The School owns and occupies a tract of land over 5 mow. To its systematic management and up-to-date equipment, no similiar parallel can yet be found among any Chinese-owned public school or primary high school in this community. Below are given a number of views. (1) Front view of the new building completed last year. The building and ground cover about four acres. The students number over 400 and the Faculty 30 members. (2) Art class at work. (3) Kindergarten class. (4) Chinese penmanship class. (5) Mr. C. C. Lo, founder and principal of the School, who was educated in Canton and has been in Shanghai for 14 years. (6) One of the laboratories. (7) The library.





INTERNATIONAL WALKING MATCH DINNER —*Photo by Rembrandt.*

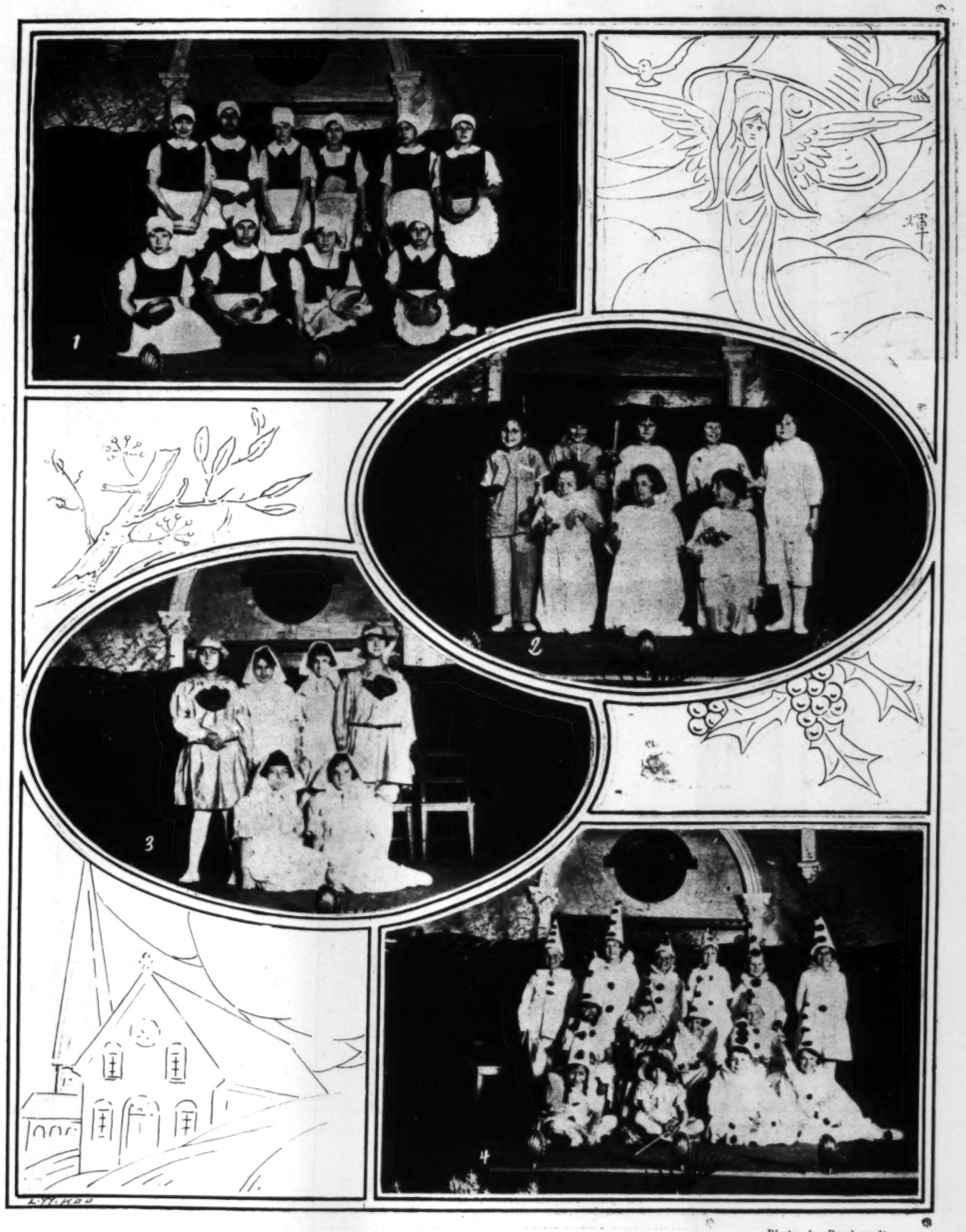
Under the chairmanship of Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Vice-President of the International Walking Association, the members of the Irish and English teams in the recent international walking match, their trainers and pace-makers, dined together at Eddie's Cafe on Saturday week. A convivial spirit was the keynote of the proceedings. Seated (left to right): Mr. Fenton, C. Maguire, G. McLorn, Mr. Maggs, Inspector G. Johnston, J. Hunter (behind Mr. Johnston), W.J. Young (the winner), G. Gerrard (secretary), H.P. Wilkinson, J. Huxley, H.K. Strachan, F. Kirkman, R.N., N. Webb (behind Messrs. Strachan and Kirkman), G.T. Lloyd, Mr. Mears, A. Sims, A.F.T. Holland. Standing: T. Dunne, Chief Inspector O'Toole, W. O'Neill, T.P. Givens, T. Burke, T. O'Neill, Burke Close, Mr. Keane, Mr. Murphy, S.J. Willimont, Mr. Watts, R.C. Johnson, F.W. White, W. Howells (behind Mr. White), E.J. Sluis, T. Beesley, W.A. Watson, H.A. Atkinson, E.T. Nash, L. Day and Mr. Allan.

SHANGHAI COMMUNITY CHORUS SCORES A SUCCESS —*Photo by Rembrandt.*

The Famine Relief Fund should be appreciably augmented as a result of the Christmas festival concert given by the Shanghai Community Chorus at the Town Hall Monday and Tuesday, which proved a most enjoyable function. The chorus, comprising 300 voices, nearly all of whom were Chinese, was uncommonly good. One of the most acceptable items of the evening was the chorus rendering of King's "In a Stable Lowly." In "The Birthday of a King," also, the chorus acquitted itself well, ably assisted by Mrs. H. L. Kingman, as soloist. Another item which was received with great enthusiasm was the concluding effort, "Sing O Heavens," in which Mrs. C. B. Smith was the soloist.

CHRISTMAS TABLEAUX AT THE UNION CHURCH

A highly entertaining program which appealed to the children of Shanghai as well as a number of grown-ups was given at the Union Church Hall on Friday week on the occasion of the Union Church Sunday School Christmas entertainment. A pierrot troupe consisting of six juvenile pierrots and pierrettes, two plays, "Peace on Earth" and "The Fire and Its Friends," and a Christmas Tableau were but a few of the items on a long program. Our photos give a good conception of the excellence of the entertainment. 1. The girls of Mrs. A. T. Lavington's Class, who gave an action song called "Learning to Cook." 2. The small girls of Miss Joyce Wheeler's Class, who gave a very pretty action song called "Going to Bed". 3. A group of girls from the Class of Mrs. John Darroch, who gave some pretty country dances. 4. Members of the Pierrot Troupe. Front row (left to right): Flo Field, Joy Lavington (as "Bo Peep"), Ronald Macdonald, Peggy Darroch. Middle row: Nellie Field, Alan Malcolm, Gracie Lavington, Andrew Shaw. Back row: James Taylor, Olive Lavington, Cyril Wheeler, Margaret Ferguson, Walter Moore, Phyllis Gray.



—*Photos by Rembrandt.*

—Photos by Rembrandt.

Left: Miss Mary Cohen, of Shanghai, was married to Mr. G. J. Jessup, of the secretarial staff of the British Chamber of Commerce, at the British Consulate-General last Tuesday. A reception was afterwards held at the Jewish Club "Ahduth." Left to right: Mr. I. Cohen, Mr. W. A. Grindey, bridegroom and bride, Mr. James Sinclair, Mrs. D. Cohen and Mr. W. Cohen. Right: This group of young ladies may one day develop into novelists or magazine writers, as they have shown not a little imagination in the contributions sent in connection with the annual Christmas Story Contest of THE CHINA PRESS. They are, left to right (standing): Miss Rosalynde Moosa (4th prize); Miss Maud Gray (3rd prize); Miss Branda Remedios (5th prize). Seated: Miss Julia Lawrence (2nd prize). Miss Betty Billing, winner of the first prize, was absent from Shanghai at the time this photo was taken.

—Photo by Rembrandt.

DR. A. W. FEARN'S HOME SCENE OF WEDDING

Miss Rose Adelaide Hart, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Edgerton Haskell Hart, of Wuhu, became last Sunday evening the wife of Mr. Harry David Potts, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Potts, of Clarinda, Iowa, at Dr. A. W. Fearn's Sanatorium, 30 Route Pichon, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Birney officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Bernice L. Austin, and the flower girls were Misses Martha and Elsie MacCracken. Mr. Stanley C. Kingsbury acted as best man and Dr. J. B. Fearn gave the bride away. Miss Mabel Colbert rendered some lovely music. The bride was a member of the teaching staff of the Shanghai American School for several years and the groom is the Far Eastern manager of Messrs. Swift & Co., with offices in Shanghai. This wedding group picture was taken at Dr. Fearn's home, which was prettily decorated for the occasion.

—Young Photo Co.

SHANGHAI JEWRY CELEBRATES "FEAST OF THE LIGHTS"

Over 700 persons attended the annual fancy dress ball given by the Jewish community in Shanghai at the Carlton Sunday night in celebration of the ancient Feast of "Hanuccah" or "Feast of the Lights," under the auspices of the Zionist organization "Kadimah" and the Palestine Women's League, for the benefit of the Shanghai Jewish School and the Jewish National Fund. The feast of Hanuccah is one of the most important high feasts on the Jewish calendar, according to which it falls on December 25. It was first instituted 1,850 years ago, 74 A.D., on which date the Jews were victorious over the Syrians in a battle at Jerusalem. The Syrians had invaded Palestine, captured the Holy City and were desecrating the Temple of Solomon. They were driven from the city on December 25 and shortly afterward were forced to relinquish their hold on Palestine.

—Photo by Ah Fong.

"EYES AND EARS" OF SHANGHAI'S DEFENCE FORCE

While Shanghai slept peacefully in its bed during the troublous times of last September and October, these men, by their daily and nightly vigilance, were quietly safeguarding the peace of the Settlement. Our photo shows Col. W.F.L. Gordon, S.V.C. Commandant, and his intelligence staff during the recent fighting between Chekiang and Kiangsu. Front row (left to right): Capt. O. Benbowe Rowe (Intelligence); Captain H. Martin, D.S.O., General Staff Officer; Colonel W.F.L. Gordon, D.S.O., Commandant; Major E.H. McMichael, General Staff Officer; Mr. Elliston (Intelligence). Back row: Lieut. G.A. Buyers, Staff Officer; Mr. J. Hunter, Intelligence Officer; Mr. A. P. Finch (Intelligence); Lieut. H. Beytagh, Staff Officer.

Boxing
Football
Basketball

China Press Sports

Golf
Racing
Shooting

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1924

JEWS AND POLICE SPRING SURPRISES IN 2ND DIV. PLAY

Win From Hanbury And Navy; Public School Beats Recs In Fast Game

Three games were played in the Second Division Challenge Cup Competition yesterday afternoon, two resulting in unexpected finishes, as the Jews beat the Hanbury School by 1-0 while the Police swamped the Navy by ten goals to nil. The Public School team defeated the Recs 2d in a hard-fought game by 1-0.

SCHOOL BEATS RECS

The game between the School and the Recs, on the latter's grounds, was very interesting throughout, and play was thrilling, as well as rough. After playing through half of the game the two teams stopped for their rest period, without any score at all. On many occasions players swarmed into the goal areas, but it was of no avail.

The second half opened with faster and rougher playing, while the ball see-sawed up and down the field. Billy Tingle, for the School, was playing his usual fast game, and made possible the only goal of the game. Tingle brought the ball up into the goal area after dribbling past many of the Recs' players, and then shot swiftly. Moalem, the Recs' best goalie, who had already made a number of good saves, proceeded to stop Tingle's in the same manner. The ball came with such force that he was compelled to bend over after it, but at the same moment Kabelitz, the outer right for the School, bumped him and kicked the ball out of his hands into the goal, making the only score of the game.

The game continued in the same manner as it had begun, with Potehunt and Dicky Brandt working hard for the Recs but unable to get through the strong combination of the School's defense line. The Public School eleven were forced to play a greater part of the game with ten men, for Pringle, one of the foremost players, was injured and had to leave the game.

Mr. Jacobs refereed the game.

JEWS 1; HANBURY 0

Another close game was witnessed at Hongkew Park, where the Hanbury School team and the Jewish Recreation Club eleven got together and fought through the full time of the game without any score, although the Jews had a very difficult time in defending their goal. A great part of the honor of the victory goes to Greben, the Jewish goalie, who made brilliant saves throughout the whole play and may be called the star of the game. Time after time he turned the Hanbury men back without letting them score, while shooting consistently and striving to net the ball.

At the end of the time limit the Referee, Mr. Leitao, decided that the teams should play an extra ten minutes. During this portion of the game the Jewish team were given a free kick, and Ismond shot directly for the goal. Sofoulis, the inner right for the Hanbury eleven, attempted to stop the kick with his head. However, he jumped a little short of the ball, and accidently tapped it into the goal, the goalie being so flustered that he let the ball get through him for the only tally of the game. To Ismond is due much credit for the victory, but Greben, the Jewish goalie, wins all the laurels, from a spectator's viewpoint.

The game was refereed by Mr. L. Leitao.

POLICE SWAMP NAVY

The Police sprung a big surprise yesterday afternoon when they swamped the Navy eleven, on the Police ground, by ten goals to nil. The Navy were expected to win, but some of their best men have gone away and they were seriously crippled. The Police had an easy time of it yesterday.

The game was very uneven throughout. The Police scored six goals in the first half, Watson getting one and Phillips and Reid the rest, the tally being 6-0 at half time.

In the latter half Ling, for the Police, found the goal once, and Phillips and Reid between them added three more, the game ending with the score 10-0. The Navy was utterly outclassed, and were seldom within scoring distance of the Police goal.

Reid and Phillips were high scorers for the Police, Phillips getting five goals and Reid three.

ENGINEERS' TEAM WIN CHARITY CUP GAME BOXING DAY

Receipts Make New Record For Charity Match; Sailors Lose By 3-0 Score

The Charity Cup game between the Engineers and H.M.S. Durban brought out the usual big crowd. While the exact amount collected is not yet published it is fairly certain that last year's record will be broken and something in the neighborhood of $2,500.00 go to help the General Hospital funds. The game was a very pleasant one, and was contested keenly but with excellent sportsmanship, and not a single incident occurred to mar the good feeling displayed.

The Durban won the toss but there was not a great deal of advantage to be gained as the wind blew right across the ground. The Engineers kicked off, and played for fifteen minutes with only ten men, the younger Turner being the absentee. They attacked right from the start, and a fine center by Clark was cleared by the goalie and the Navy came down.

Two free kicks for handling, once by Crawford and once by Gowan, gave the Navy a chance but Wathen missed by yards.

ENGINEERS SCORE

Seven minutes after the start Gowan put Bailey in possession, and he centered nicely. Warner partially cleared, but Wilson secured the ball, and dribbling well in scored with a cross shot.

The Durban began to attack, and Gowan missing a header gave Collins a chance, but he kicked weakly towards the goal and Sluis ran out and cleared. The home team then had a turn, and Wilson dropped the ball right in the goalmouth, but Barnes was offside and the opportunity was spoiled.

At this point the younger Turner arrived, and the Engineers had a full team from then on. A peach of a center from Clark went right across the goal, Barnes just missing it, and Wilson skied it over the top. Hingston, beating Crawford, put the Navy forwards in motion, and they forced a corner and Lilliecrap headed just over. Several times the sailors got down, but the Turner brothers were well on the job.

Once Sluis ran out, and while bouncing the ball was robbed by one of the Durban forwards. It looked like a certain goal, but the older Turner arrived in the nick of time.

Uppington made several fine runs and centers, but the defending halves and backs were looking after men too well.

A grand center by Clark gave Wilson the ball about five yards out. He shot, but with the goalie well beaten Warner managed to intervene in time. Uppington took the ball clear down from the half way line and worked his way

(Continued on Page 2)

FOOTBALL TODAY

INTERNATIONAL CUP TRIAL

First trial match for selection of China team in International Cup Match, College players vs. non-College, Pioneer Field, 2.30 p.m.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

Fuh Tan vs. Nanyang Middle School, Nanyang University grounds, Siccawei, 2.30 p.m.

FRIENDLY GAME

Jewish Recreation Club 2d. vs. Maritime Co., S. V. C., Hongkew Park, 3.00 p.m.

Engineers Beat Durban Team In Charity Cup Match

—Photo by Ah Fong.

The above picture shows the Marine Engineers and the team from the British ship "Durban," who played in the yearly contest for the Engineers' Charity Cup on Boxing Day. The game is reported in another column, the Engineers' winning by three goals to nil.

The Charity Cup, which is a perpetual trophy which cannot be won outright, is shown in the foreground of the above picture, together with the ball. At the end of the game the ball was auctioned off by Mr. Hughes.

The receipts from this game are estimated at over $2,500, which will go to the General Hospital. This intake is a record, last year's figure, which was a record at the time, being $2,200.

In the above picture the Marine Engineers are shown to the left. Starting from the front row, reading from left to right, the Engineer players are:

Clark, Moosa, Barnes, Wilson, Sluis, Crawford, Falconer, Bailey, Gowan, and E. Turner. A. H. Leslie, Asst. Hon. Secretary of the Football Ass'n, is standing to the left of Sluis, in shorts and coat. One player, young Turner, is not shown in the picture, he arriving ten minutes late for the game, the Engineers playing with ten men until his arrival.

The "Durban" players are:

Uppington, Lilliecrap, Churchward, Ewing, Ellis, Warner, Wathen, Hingston, Collins, Heather, and Heath. F. S. Bridges, the Hon. Secretary of the Football Ass'n, stands at the extreme right hand side of the picture.

WORLD'S RECORD IN BALKLINE PLAY BEATEN BY CONTI

Makes Run Of 377 In Billiard Championship Tourney; European Champ

(China Press Radio)

Paris, Dec. 23.—With a run of 377, Roger Conti tonight broke the world's record for 18-2 balkline play.

This was made in the championship billiard tournament, Conti thereby winning the championship of Europe.

SKOTTOWE CUP PLAY PLANNED FOR NEW YEAR

Kobe Football Team Will Not Come Here; Tientsin May Visit Us

It is reported that the first round of the Skottowe Cup play, in which the Police are to play the Football Club, will probably be played on New Year's Day, next Thursday. This game was planned for a previous date, but was postponed.

It was intended to get a team from Kobe over here for football on New Year's Day if possible, but this has been found impracticable, this year at any rate, and the idea has been abandoned.

Tientsin, it may be added, has invited Shanghai to play them there, but with teams going to Hankow and then to Hongkong it has been decided to decline on account of expense. The Tientsin team is being invited to play here, however, and we may have some interport matches in Shanghai this year after all.

INTERPORTERS BEAT HANKOW BY 6-0 SCORE

Shanghai's Soccer Players Have Walkover; One More Game Before Return

Shanghai's Interport team defeated Hankow by six goals to nil in the game played there Christmas Day, according to a telegram received here Friday. No details of the game have been received at this writing.

The Interporters have one more game to play before returning to Shanghai. They will be here about New Year's.

PENNELL MAKES NEW BILLIARD RECORD HERE

Run Of 201 Beats Previous Shanghai Mark By 46 In Play At French Club

It is reported that Mr. W. A. Pennell, playing at the French Club yesterday afternoon, broke the Shanghai record with a break of two hundred and one. The previous record was made by R. C. K. Johnson, the brilliant player who held the local championship for two years, stepping down last year. This record was 155 which Mr. Pennell has beaten by exactly 46.

Mr. Pennell has been playing excellent billiards this season, as may be noted from his scores in the Inter-Club billiard play, where, however, he has not always appeared at his best.

BOB MAC MILLAN IS WINNER OF CROSS-COUNTRY

Boxing Day Race Attracts Fair Entry; H. J. Atkinson Second Man In

The cross-country race on Boxing Day failed to attract a very big entry, but those who ran were good men, most of them veterans, and it was an interesting contest, though somewhat marred by the strong wind which carried away a good bit of the paper trail, transforming the event into more of a paper hunt than anything else across the fields.

Bob MacMillan, the veteran harrier, came in first with a lead of about sixty yards over H. J. Atkinson, M. Peniguel was another 150 yards behind, and H. A. Atkinson about sixty yards behind Peniguel. MacMillan was scratch man, and fully deserved his victory, but it should be mentioned that the handicaps given to Peniguel and Howard, who finished third and fifth respectively, were of no practical use to them, as both wasted much time hunting for paper across the fields, and lost their lead long before they got on to the road again, MacMillan and the Atkinsons, running steadily in their track, overhauling them in the fields.

N. Brewer was sixth. The closest race was that for seventh place, between Tom McKenna and C. R. Ros. Neither of these veterans were in the best of shape, McKenna being much over weight and Ros having trouble with his ankle, but they made a wonderful finish, Ros winning by a head.

A GOOD RUN

What is it that induces crocks,

(Continued on Page 2)

Correspondence

E. C. I. A. A. CHAMPIONSHIP

Sporting Editor, THE CHINA PRESS:

Sir.—For twice, during last week, you have published in your paper the record of East China Inter-collegiate Athletic Association Football Championship for the last ten years; in which I noticed that Nanyang had captured the championship five times, St. John's twice, Soochow once and twice "tied," between St. John's, Nanyang and Shanghai in 1921 and between St. John's and Nanyang in 1923.

The word "tie" I understand implies that the championship is awarded to more than one party, for after all the scheduled games having been played, two or more teams have come out with even number of game won or lost. Such was the case of 1921, and the championship was duly awarded to St. John's, Shanghai and Nanyang, by the committee of the E.C.I.A.A. But in 1923 (last year) no championship was ever awarded, and therefore there was no "tie" to be spoken of. The fact was that last year Nanyang and St. John's having each defeated every other team of the E.C.I.A.A. except Fuhtan, played to a tie, each having won one of the two games played.

But Fuhtan had also as enviable a record, having defeated all the teams played except St. John's and Nanyang, as Fuhtan had as yet no chance to play them. So a situation was arrived at that caused no little dillema. Nanyang sought to solve it by accepting a game with Fuhtan, apparently with a view to challenging St. John's again, should she be able to win. Nanyang did win from Fuhtan and lost no time to fling St. John's another challenge for a more definite settlement of the championship question.

Under the circumstances, of

(Continued on Page 2)

Ashes To Ashes, And Dust To Dust, Moral Of Three Paper Hunts

Man's Earthy Origin Brought Vividly To The Thoughts Of Infidels In The 'Unts During The 'Olidays

BY DISMAL JIMMY

The hunts during the holidays were simply frightful for the dust. In fact, the chief feature of all of them was the dust, and there is little to record but dust. The Christmas Hunt was in the Rubicon country, the Boxing Day Hunt in the Tarzan country, and Saturday's Hunt was in the far Siccawei country. All were thoroughly enjoyed, but oh, the dust!

THE CHRISTMAS HUNT

"All time is wasted wot is not spent 'untin,'" saith the immortal Jorrocks, and by Jove he's right. All the hounds thought so, and they still think so. They yapped with glee before the hunt, they shouted hell and blue murder at the jumps, they cursed each other for a set of purblind palimpsests during the hunt, and they yapped afterwards of all they did or would have done if that blinking galoot, Smith, had not barged into them. By the way, that reminds me that one of the Smith family has just returned from Kwei Hua-cheng, with a beard on him like a blue-nosed mandrill after months of wandering in the wilderness on the borders of Tibet. He got a fine bag of long horned sheep, ovis poli, short-horned goats, curved-horned cats, short-tempered pandas, pink-nosed tigers, and other monstrosities culled from the backbone of Asia, including a live civet cat, which is absolutely unique in being a cross between a spotted hyena and a crested hippopotamus. But enough of Smith—lets get on with the hunt.

The Master, lor' bless 'im, as in duty bound, prepared the bill of fare, and a very good one it was. He took with him the usual bevy of fair damsels, and starting off at Ben's Bungalow made good speed towards Forth.

In due course the hunt assembled, and "Oh, my, yes" what a goodly crowd. The whole of Shanghai seemed to be there, and a few from the outports as well. "The place was just like a race meeting on Derby Day. Motor vehicles lined the road for miles. Christmas greetings were the order of the day, and pink coats and gorgeous raiment were everywhere. All made their way to the first jump. The ladies walked, the flappers flapped, the cavaliers cavorted, and merriment was at its height, all anticipating the good things to come.

THE HUNT ASSEMBLES

Meantime the hunt assembled close by Ben Beith's Bung, and after having had their photos taken, to assist in identifying them later in case of need, they were addressed by ye scribe with words of Christmas cheer, followed by a gentle admonition to turn from their evil courses. But all was of no avail! On the word to "go," they went like a blast. They tarried not, for the dust was awful, and each would be first. One hundred and forty of them there were, more or less, and within each manly breast glowed the determination to do or die.

There was a mighty crush at the Middling Tree Platform, and little could be seen for the dust except the eager faces of rows of spectators. Then came Forth! Forth is horrid! Cries and yells mingled with the dust. Some jumped over,—some jumped in,—some didn't jump at all,—some crawled through,—while others jumped over their heads, yelling "Tally Ho" like a mountain cat screeching when the cowboys are after it. The Wallace boys stood by and thoroughly misled everyone with wrong information,—since Forth was never laid!

Back the hunt came again, pushing, scrambling, jostling, cursing, for a "Tally Ho" went up in the rear, and all those who had pressed so eagerly over Forth were now just as eager to get back again.

Mr. J. T. Pratt, the British Consul-General, was one of the first casualties, but willing hands thrust him on his pony again and he rejoined the hunt. Mr. N. H. Rutherford had a little difficulty at Forth, but soon forgot his troubles in the gallop which now took place towards the Rubicon.

THROUGH THE RUBICON

A liquid stream of horsemen now dashed through the Rubicon Creek, mounted the further bank, and lost themselves in the dust of Miss Johnstone's Line. There is a nasty rift on the flat plain, and the hunt piled themselves into it. There was no water to be seen, only dust,—thick dust—the dustiest kind of dust. Now and again would come a splash,—the sort of splash one hears when dropping anchor in a thick rog. One can't see the water but one hears it! Alas, some gallant spirit had gone under!

Most of the hunt missed out the jump near Jack Liddell's Bung, but as two bridges came afterwards it didn't matter. When all were upon the further side, the hunt was let go again, and a funny little game of "Pussy on the Tiles" began over the sun-baked clinker on the Aerodrome ground, where the Light Horse are wont to frolic when in camp. The hurdles were still up when the hunt started, but they are up no longer—the hunt smashed them to bits.

After this there was a shallow wade where the Full Moon scattered the other riders by taking the wade at a gallop; and after that came a gallop round by the Old Crow Creek, over an excellent stone bridge, and on to the Monument Line.

Johnny Heard now did a "Ms for home stunt" on the line of Springie's last hunt, and a few misguided souls followed him. They are still regretting their hasty and ill-considered action.

The Monument Line took its accustomed toll of victims, and one of the few Chinese riders, swerving at the third or fourth jump, was hurled from the saddle into the creek which Spence has ren-

HOCKEY GAME ENDS IN DRAW, SCORE FIVE ALL

"Whites" And "Colors" Play Close Game On Cricket Club's Grounds

An interesting hockey game was played yesterday afternoon on the Cricket Club's grounds between the "Colors" and "Whites" of the Shanghai Hockey Club, ending in a draw, five all. Each side was short a man, only twenty players being mustered in all, but the play was pretty fast, and close throughout.

The Colors started off strong, getting two goals in the first half while the Whites failed to score. The Whites brought the ball down the field several times, but could not get it into the net, and the half ended with the tally two goals to nil.

In the second half, however, the Whites came back strong. Allen, who has shown up splendidly in the couple of games he has played here, scored four goals for the Whites, and Baumgartner one, while the Colors added three to their score. It looked as if the Whites might pull through to victory, but they fell short of this, and the game ended with the score five all. Baring scored three of the Colors' goals, and Barrott and Richardson one each.

Though it has not yet been officially announced, the Hockey League will probably play a second round in January, starting after the holidays. Next Saturday the Shanghai Hockey Club may play a friendly match with the Portuguese team, which should be interesting, as with Allen in line, as well as Columbine, the Club should be able to put up a much stronger opposition than previously.

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

THEY TELL ME I GOTTA LAY DOWN TEN BUCKS FOR A PASSPORT IF I WANNA GO TO EUROPE - 10 BUCKS!! ALL I GOT TO MY NAME IS A DOLLAR — IT LOOKS LIKE SPARKY WONT MAKE A BOW IN LONDON UNLESS I CAN MAKE A DEAL WITH THESE PASSPORT BIRDS
COME ON, SUNSHINE - WE'LL SEE WHAT WE CAN DO
YEP - $10 FOR A PASSPORT AND IT'S GOOD FOR 2 YEARS
GOOD FOR 2 YEARS!! JUST MAKE IT GOOD FOR 2 WEEKS AND KNOCK NINE BUCKS OFF THE PRICE
WAIT'LL THE SECRETARY OF STATE HEARS ABOUT THAT LOAFER — — EMPTYING HIS PEN IN MY EYE
PASSPORT OFFICE

d famous. The pony followed hunt.

There was a mighty crunch ough the Molesksin Wade, rs. Teddy McBain was told not be in a hurry, and after one re platform the trail was found ding to the Rubicon Creek, and n slap up to Clear Water.

OVER CLEAR WATER

he first flight got over Clear ter without difficulty, but then e man refused, and a rider- s pony blocked the way r the infuriated crowd which llowed. Many perished miserab , including Mr. Gulick, who rongly objects to the practice of r. Jack Lyon, acting the part of ochinvar, who it will be remem- red wandered distracted on the ach because he could not get to e further shore.

It is said that after the leaders ot ten people got over Clear ater. Certainly ye scribe didn't, r a gallcot of a nincompoop barg- d him into it at what may be alled the psychological moment. The flags were set at Dallas' rave, and the leaders were al- eady home. Cedric was first, fol- owed by Kenny Brand on the oung Bird, Mr. Haimovitch was hird, and the Budding Crescent ourth. General MacNaghten, one f the hardest and most vociferous iders going, completed the card, nd this time it was unnecessary or him to clear the way with ob- urgations of a sulphurous flavor. Congratulations to the gallant eneral at his success. I look for- ward presently to seeing him win his hunt, thereafter to be clad in ll the glory of Solomon, who, poor fellow, died ignorant of the ardy pleasures of the Paper Hunt.

The next man in was Jacky Macgregor,—or, rather, he wasn't in but "on." He might have won his heavyweight—it would have been fine if he had—but like King Bruce of Scotland he did not suc- ceed. And over and around him while he lay the other riders hopped, leaped, and side-stepped, as they galloped through the flags. Teddy McBain also came a crop- per at the finish, as did many an- other rider.

THE CARD

And so we close the narrative of the Christmas Hunt, a record chiefly of dust and misfortune, yet withal, a not unpleasant me- thod of passing the afternoon. The card reads as follows:

1—Mr. C. C. Boyd on Liability
2—Mr. J. K. Brand on The Young Bird
3—Mr. V. Haimovitch on Flying Arrow
4—Mr. R. Moon on Happy New Year
5—Mr. Taylor on Joss House
6—General Macnaghten on White Heather

THE BOXING DAY HUNT

Thirty riders faced the starter on Boxing Day Hunt,—thirty in- trepid souls whom all the fabled terrors of the Tazang country could not daunt. The day was fine and mild—thank Providence for that, for the way is long, and when the wind is cold the teeth chatter.

The Master, Mr. G. Grayrigge, and Mr. C. Noel Davis laid the hunt, on much the same course as on the previous occasion except that it was somewhat different. The drive to Tazang, some eight miles in length, was a pleasant afternoon trip. The first part of the drive was through the pleasant suburb of Chapei, noted for its salubrious and picturesque setting in what may be called the Shang- hai Black Country. It forms a pleasant contrast to the usual monotonous drive through flat country, as one can note the gentle game of barter going on in the shops one passes, while the pleasant scent of attar of roses (local variety) as produced in the neighbouring factories, salutes the nostrils with a languishing lin- geringness. This satisfying odor, mingled with that of the foo foo shops and the fried pork establish- ments, makes an excellent cure for the toothache.

Having traversed the perlieus of Hongkew, and improved the com- plection with dark rings of coal dust, round the eyes, one arrives at the Tollgate to find oneself re- lieved of the unnecessary incum- brance of one silver Mexican dol- lar. It is rumored that one crafty member of the hunt passed a bad one on the unsuspecting guardian of the gate. After a further long drive, the towers and turrets of Tazang hove in sight, far-flung as a diadem upon the northern skies. One passes through the town of Tazang over a bridge of somewhat flimsy construction. At a ruined temple hard by the hunt started.

THE MASTER WAITS

The Master was already there, after having completed laying the hunt, but his brow was beset with care—and that for the very same reason as afflicted King Canute. The tide had gone back on him!— or rather it had come up on him, —which amounts to very much the same thing. He had planned a lovely hunt with thirtysix jumps and four wades, and he feared that the tide would so make it that there would be only four jumps and thirty-six wades!

In truth there was some ground for his forebodings, but not so very much, for as hunts go now- adays it was a very good hunt. On special instruction of the Mas- ter the hunt was led out to the first jump, to avoid a nasty bog- hole, and on the word to go they tarried not.

The first jump was nothing, but the second held up fifteen riders, —exactly half the hunt. George Wilson would have none of it,— he went straight back and told the Master exactly what he thought of him! (We take poetic licence to leave out the embellishments).

Ye scribe was half minded to follow George Wilson, but it need- ed more courage to go back than to go on, so swallowing down a lump in his throat he led the hunt quite bravely up to the next big jump,—and then carefully avoid- ed it!

The next obstacle was a creek which may have been dry land when the fox passed but which was now so deep in flood, that those who had little ponies had to swim them through. Ye scribe promptly went over the bridge!

JUMPS AND WADES

Then came many jumps and many, many wades. The latter were really jumps and very nice jumps too,—only they did not look it owing to the tide. However, the creeks were not as bottomless as they might have been, and what could not be got over could gen- erally be got through. The result was that the hunt kept fairly well together up to the two bridges, close together, at which green paper was laid, signifying a halt.

At the first bridge, ye scribe let them go the minute all were over, which was too soon for Lewis Andrews, who thought he would like to stop for a wash and brush up, to say nothing of light refresh- ments. At the second bridge, however, Johnny Heard wanted to do the opposite, so as to act as guide for the others—a laudable intention, but which simply had to be frustrated.

There were some corking water jumps after that—not too big mind you,—just lovely water jumps,—there was nothing really too big in this hunt.

This went on for some two miles, and then the flags came in sight at the finish.

MR. HAIMOVITCH WINS

Mr. Haimovitch won the hunt, taking the laurel from Teddy Mc- Bain, who was relegated to second place. Mr. Boyd was third. No heavyweight survived!

The card read as follows:—

1—Mr. V. Haimovitch on X-Ray
2—Mr. E. McBain on Mortlake
3—Mr. C. C. Boyd on Wiltshire
4—Mr. J. G. Lyon on Wild Chance
5—Mr. G. Fitzgerald on Queens- land
6—Mr. W. Wells-Henderson on Critic

SATURDAY'S HUNT

Saturday's hunt was laid by the Master, upon whom be peace, and a very good hunt it was, well planned, and it would have been a most enjoyable run but for the all-pervading dust. Also the high tide marred things somewhat, since it rendered the platform near the finish impassable, and most of the Hunt had to swim the creek. Ye scribe got very wet, and indulged in the privilege of grouching, but really there was not very much to grouch about, except for the terrible ordeal of galloping through a golden haze, straight in the eye of the sun, at a goal which was known to be near but could not be seen.

The meet took place at Burn- ham Beeches, and was dispatched promptly at 3 p.m. Incidents began at once. Mr. Hayes got thrown at the first jump, and had an opportunity of showing that he was exceedingly good over rut and furrow—on his feet. His pony went with the Hunt.

Eventually he found one lone car at the start, which he prompt- ly commandeered, but meeting Mr. Sampson, the owner, a mile fur- ther along the road, he courte- ously regretted his inability to offer him a lift, as the car was not his own,—"This is not my car, you know"—to which Mr. Sampson replied laconically that he quite agreed with him, as it belonged to him.

AN EXCLUSIVE JUMP

Mr. Bingham found a jump of his own which he termed terrific, but as it wasn't laid the rest con- tented themselves with watching his performance. Mr. Blix took an awful toss on the hardest bit of unplowed paddy that you could find.

The Hunt traversed one or two wades, and came out at Gulland Bridge, where green paper was laid. The run then took place to- wards the Whangpoo River, and crossing the Minghong Road piled itself into a village and had to unpile again.

Shortly after Gulland Bridge ye scribe came down with a bang like a high-explosive shell, and Mr. Teesdale promptly jumped upon him. Mr. Craddock saw the splash, and turned on Teesdale. One man tried to lead his pony over the bridge holding him short by the muzzle, but the pony had his own ideas as to where to go, and promptly pushed him off into the creek.

General Macnaghten was seen only at the finish, where his views were explicit but unprintable.

AWFUL GRIEF

It was close to the finish that the most awful grief occurred. The high tide had washed away the platform, and three ponies got stuck in such a position that they could not move. This held up the whole Hunt, only the fortunate few managing to get on the card. Practically everyone else had to swim through the creek, which was "very water." The finish was a frightful ordeal, galloping through a golden mist with no- thing in sight but the gleam of the roofs of the motorcars on the high-road. Mr. Demets came a cropper at the last jump, and fell flat on his back in the dust.

The card reads as follows:

1. Mr. A. S. Withers on Mar- tinmas.
2. Capt. R. E. Sassoon on Desert Gold.
3. Mr. O. Benz on Andalusia.
4. Mr. C. F. Taylor on Two-Step.
5. Mr. P. Stang-Lund on Paper Money.
6. Mr. F. X. Dinix on Anceps Caustic.

Bob MacMillan Is Winner Of Cross-Country

(Continued from Page 1)

Though short of wind and shorn of locks,
To emulate the hare and fox?

CROSS-COUNTRY.

(By Seumus McKennagh, poet laureate of the Har- riers')

It was a good run, and every- body enjoyed it to the utmost, the only wailing being from the poor beggars who had to cast around desperately in the fields looking for paper—and they cheered up before the end of the race, and enthusiastically propos- ed to run it over again.

Four prizes were given to the runners, R. S. MacMillan getting the Christmas Cup donated by Mr. H. D. Rodger, the former quarter-mile champion here. H. J. Atkinson won second prize, presented by Tom Beasley, young Peniguel received the prize for third, and H. A. Atkinson won the cup for the fourth man in.

In the ladies' draw MacMillan drew Mrs. McKenna, H. J. Atkin- son drew Mrs. Drakeford, and Peniguel drew Miss Alice Atkin- son, so these three ladies will receive the ladies' prizes won by their conquering heroes.

PRACTICE RUN TODAY

The run so tickled everybody that it has been decided to con- tinue harrier work regularly, though there have been no runs for a while and the Harriers' Club is officially disbanded. A pack will go out this morning, at 11 o'clock, from Ramos' Film Studio, on Kiangwan Road beyond Hongkew Park, and this will probably be followed by regular weekly runs.

Anyone interested in this splendid sport is invited to come out and run today. If there are some novices the runners will probably be divided into a fast pack and a slow pack, so there is a place for everyone who wants to get into this.

UNIONS DEFEAT SOOCHOW TEAM CHRISTMAS DAY

Local Eleven Beats Visitors By 7-1 Score In Game At Pioneer Field

The Union Football Club de- feated the All-Soochow team on the Pioneer Field last Thursday, Christmas Day, by a 6-1 score.

About a thousand spectators saw the Soochow team play the local team, which is about the best Chinese aggregation in Shanghai. The Unions started well and attacked the visitors' goal, but Ting, the Soochow goalie, was on his job and saved in fine form. The Unions kept the ball in the Soochow territory most of the time, but the for- wards did not combine as well as they should, and they were not able to open the score.

After 30 minutes' play, Ting, playing left wing for the locals, scored with a cannon shot which the Soochow goalie managed to touch but which was too hard to stop. Ten minutes later, Cheng, the left inside, evened up the score through a misunderstand- ing between Chow and Shen. The first half ended with the score at 1-1.

In the second half the Unions played a much better game and the forwards combined very nice- ly. However Ting and the full- backs kept the locals at bay until Lee put the latter ahead with a fine shot from a melee in front of goal. Then Wu soon added an- other one for the Unions. The visitors here broke to pieces. Chen increased the score with a nice shot which gave the Soochow goalie no chance to stop. Then Ting added two more goals, and the game was won by the Unions with a score of 6-1.

The Soochow team was weaken- ed by the absence of several play- ers, especially the Feng brothers, who were unable to come down owing to injured ankles. The visitors were composed mostly of students of Soochow University. They put up a good fight in the first half, but could not check the fast locals toward the end. Ting did very well between the posts, and the fullbacks were quite strong. Liang played hard at center half, while Eu Yang and Cheng were the pick of the for- wards.

For the Unions Ting played a spectacular game at left wing, but he did not pass the ball quickly enough. Wu played a nice game, and Chen was fast at right inside. Lee was slow at the pivot posi- tion. Wang played hard at cen- ter half, but was not so fast as he was before. Ha was a tower of strength at fullback, and Chow was sure at goal. With a little more team work the Unions should prove a hard aggregation for any team to beat.

Mr. Leslie refereed.

Engineers' Team Win Charity Cup Game Boxing Day

(Continued from Page 1)

in towards the goal, but H. Turner finally dispossessed him, and half time arrived with the Engineers in possession of the solitary point scored.

THE SECOND GOAL

Soon after the resumption the Navy secured a corner, but Ellis kicked behind. The ball travelled rapidly from end to end, both teams looking dangerous at times but both failing to notch the necessary point.

The Engineers' second goal came from a nice pass by Moosa to Barnes, who was unmarked, and scored with a beautiful shot from about twenty yards out.

The sailors tried desperately to score, but without success. Churchward, Ewings, and Lillie- crap put in some nice work, and manoeuvred the ball into a good position, but the latter shot weak- ly.

Barnes and Moosa worked the ball well down, and Clark came up with a rush and sent in a terrific drive that gave Heath no earthly chance.

Both sides worked hard, but there was no further scoring, and the Engineers were successful by three goals to nil.

For the Durban the left back, Wathen, the center half, Collins, and the outside right, Uppington, were the pick of the team.

PRESENTATION OF CUP

For the fifteenth time in as many successive years Mrs. John Prentice presented the Cup. The Engineers' Captain, Mr. T. W. R. Wilson, received the Cup, and presented Mrs. Prentice with a basket of flowers.

Mr. N. J. Hughes then auction- ed the ball, and after some spirited bidding it was knocked down for the sum of $105. Mrs. Prentice, the purchaser, present- ed the ball to the Captain of the Durban team, who in accepting it spoke of the pleasant game and the goodfellowship of both teams.

Correspondence

(Continued from Page 1)

course, St. John's could not very well refuse as there was no pos- sible justification, in fact a refusal would almost imply an acknow- ledgement, of the opponent's superiority. But St. John's first tarried and then finally refused on the ground of reasons at once plausible and strategic. It was time for final examination in St. John's and she did not wish to have her sport overriding her scholastic pursuits . . .

The committee, under the circum- stances, had no other course to take and very wisely decided to award no championship for the year (1923) as it would be unfair to all con- cerned. So neither Nanyang nor St. John's could claim championship; they could not even declare a tie between them for Fuhtan would have as good a claim.

I presume you based your published record on the data that were given in the official publica- tion of E.C.I.A.A. an appendix to the "book of constitution." It was really a very grave mistake that should not have been over looked and in spite of the meeting of Feb. 1924 "Semi-Annual Meeting." which I have attended and in which the championship was de- finitely decided not to be awarded yet the official publication issued this October published a fact quite to the contrary.

I wish to call this to your atten- tion—and instantly also to the attention of the Secretary of the association that proper correction should be made when the associa- tion shall have another opport- unity to make public her record.

Thanking you for your valuable space.

Truly Yours,
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERER.
S'hai College, Dec. 27, 1924.

While the writer was not aware of the Committee meeting which our correspondent states was held, it ap- pears to us that the statement in the E.C.I.A.A.'s official handbook should be taken as correct, par- ticularly as it was the only logical conclusion from the existing facts.

Last year each team was requir- ed to play at least four games to be a contender for the champion- ship. Nanyang and St. John's had played and defeated three other teams. They met each other twice, each winning a game. A third game was to have been played to decide the championship, but before they could play this Fuh Tan claimed to be contenders, having played and won three games but having been unable to arrange the fourth game, necessary for the championship claim, with either St. John's or Nanyang. After discussion Nanyang agreed to meet Fuh Tan, the winner, to play St. John's for the cham- pionship, and when this game was played Nanyang defeated Fuh Tan, eliminating the latter.

As our correspondent states, St. John's later declined to play Nan- yang on the ground of examinations. The two teams, however, were tied, and even though there was no cham- pionship officially awarded it seems difficult to come to any other con- clusion than that these two teams drew with each other for premier honors. Under the circumstances, even though the Committee decided in the way our correspondent states, by the time the E.C.I.A.A. hand- book was printed it is quite natural that this hair-splitting should be abandoned, and the frank recogni- tion made that the struggle was a tie between the two teams. Fuh Tan played one of them, and lost, and it appears to us was thereby eliminated as a contender.

It seems to the writer that it would be unwise for the E.C.I.A.A. to change their records as they now stand. If they consider Fuh Tan should be ranked with the other two colleges for the premiership this could be done. About the worst thing that could be done, in our opinion, would be to leave the year blank, as if there had been no con- test.

We shall be pleased to learn what decision the Association reaches on this subject. Whatever it may be, we shall be glad to give it due publicity.

—Sporting Editor.

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B-6

LOCAL RUGBY TEAM DEFEATS DURBAN, 40-0

Overwhelms Sailors In Fast Game Here Boxing Day; Good Combination

A very fast and clean Rugby match was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd at the Race Course on Boxing Day between a team consisting of men from the British ship Durban and the Shanghai Rugby Club team, which resulted in a victory for Shanghai by a score of 40-0.

From the start of the game Shanghai took possession of the ball and pressed at their opponents' goal, and scored within a very short period. Shanghai scored again and again, making four tries and two converts, with the Durban trying hard to score. This, however, the sailors were unable to do during the first half, as they showed very little combination and the defense for Shanghai were too strong. The game might be put down as combination against individualisin. The half-time whistle was blown with the score standing 16-0 in favor of Shanghai.

The second half of the game was a little more strenuous at the beginning, with the Durban fighting hard, but in this half Shanghai again showed themselves the superior team, and fired away with a try which was successfully converted. The Durban held their own for awhile, but the Shanghai three-quarters got together again and scored another try which was also converted. After midfield play a somewhat scrappy game was witnessed, and it looked as though the Durban would score, but at the critical moment Shanghai's three-quarters picked up the ball and in splendid form carried the leather right through and scored, and again converted successfully. Durban slacked a little towards the end of the game.

Goolden for Shanghai invariably got the ball from the scrum. This is where the Durban lacked a great deal, as they very seldom got position in scrum, and when they did failed to show the combination necessary to overcome the Shanghai three-quarters, who were always ready to receive the leather and carry same down the field. In this some very pretty and skilful play was witnessed.

COLORS BEAT WHITES

Yesterday's game between the Colors and Whites, made up of the members of the Shanghai Rugby Club, which was witnessed by a fair crowd, was not up to its usual mark, being rather scrappy and showing very little science. The score at half time was 9-0 in favor of Colors.

The second half did not show any improvement on either side, although the Whites pressed a little at times and kept the Colors from scoring during this half, and through the aid of Gardner scored a try which they did not convert. The final whistle was blown with the score 9-3 in favor of Colors. More combination would have improved the game, and less brute force would have made it still more interesting.

Mr. Holdsworth refereed.

Shanghai College To Play Unions Here Next Thursday

Shanghai College won the East China Intercollegiate Football Championship. The Shanghai College team had gone through the season without a single defeat, and thereby is entitled to championship in the year 1924-25 in the E.C.I.A.A.

The Union Football team won the All-China League championship. This team also went through the season without a single defeat.

The local Chinese football championship therefore will be decided between the Shanghai College team and the Union team. Arrangements have been made to have the two teams play a championship game on New Year's day, at 2 p.m. at the Pioneer Field.

Both teams are in good shape. Coach Kelhofer of Shanghai College is quite confident in his team, and the Unions are ready to take title away from the collegians if they can.

Symphony Concert

The third subscription symphony concert, with augmented orchestra, will be given at 9.15 p.m. on Tuesday, December 30, at the Town Hall. The concert will witness Maestro Paci's farewell appearance in Shanghai on the eve of his departure on long leave. The soloist will be Signora Letizia Piraccini (soprano).

JAPANESE FIVE DUE TO PLAY HERE TOMORROW

Meet St. John's At Pavilion At 6 p.m.; Team Looks Good; Fine Record

The Japanese champion basketballers arrived in Shanghai on the Nagasaki Maru, and are now stopping at St. John's University. In addition to the eleven players, there are two managers and a coach in the party, as well as Prof. Negishi of St. Paul's University, from which the players come. The team is in good condition, and look a very capable bunch. They will play their first game at the Pavilion tomorrow, starting 6 p.m.

St. Paul's University of Tokio, Japan, under the American Church Mission, represented Japan in basketball in the last Far Eastern Meet at Japan last year, again won the All Japan Basketball championship this summer, and is chosen to represent Japan again in the coming Far Eastern Meet which will be held in Manila next May.

They are to play a series of three games with St. John's University, the China representative in basketball during the last Far Eastern meet. Aside from the series of three games with St. John's, the Japanese champions will also meet some other crack teams, such as the All-Whites of the Chinese League, the American School, and possibly one of the Foreign League teams.

The opening game will be on Monday, December 29, at 6 p.m. in the Basketball Pavilion. A game between the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Day school team and the Korean team has been arranged to precede the Japanese-St. John's game. The former is scheduled to be at 5 p.m.

Though St. John's started the season only recently, the team, according to Coach Sullivan, is in top-notch shape. In a friendly match last week the St. John's team defeated the crack Navy team by a fairly good margin. St. John's team is ready to put up a very hard opposition to the Japanese.

Admission: 40 cts. for general admission for non-reserved seats, and 60 cts. for general admission, with limited reserved seats. Tickets are obtainable at the Chinese "Y," Japanese "Y," and at the Pavilion.

ALL-WHITES ARE WINNERS FROM THE ALL-BLACKS

Champions Have Easy Win In Chinese Basketball League Play

Two Chinese League games were originally scheduled for last night at the Pavilion, but the China National College have dropped out of the League owing to final examinations, leaving only four teams in the League now.

In the one game played last night the All-Whites had an easy walk-over with the All-Blacks, the second best team in the League. Wong opened the score for the All-Whites, and Lee added another one. Then Wong had another before Dong stopped them with a nice shot. The All-Whites then got together and scored three more field goals. Feng and Chow put through one each for the All-Blacks, but the Whites added four more before Dong got away with one. Then the Whites increased the lead still more, and the half ended with a 24-8 score.

In the second half the Whites repeated their work in the first, and won easily. The score of the second half was 22-6, making the total 46 to 14.

The score:

All-Whites		All-Blacks
Chang, Chao	r.f.	Dong
Tan	l.f.	Chow, Woo
Wong	c.	Feng
Nee	r.g.	Tsiang
Lee	l.g.	Ling

Goals from floor: Wong 8, Lee 6, Chao 4, Tan 3, Chang 2, Dong 2, Feng 2, Chow 1, Ling 1, Woo 1.

Referee: Dr. Gray.

J. R. C. 2d Team To Play Maritime Co., S.V.C., Today

The following players have been selected to represent the J. R. C. 2nd team in a friendly football match against the Maritime Company, S.V.C. to be held today, at 3 p.m. sharp, at Hongkew Park.

J. Greben, B. Naer, S. Abolnik, W. Hassik, F. C. Hale, P. Feldman, J. Sanches, J. Pollon, A. Gammal, S. Godkin and E. Vidoroff.

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Chinese Hold First Trial Match Today

China Team To Be Selected For International Cup Play Next Month

This afternoon at 2.30, on Pioneer Field, the Chinese will hold their first trial match to select a team to represent China in the International Cup play here. One of tomorrow's teams will be selected from players of the various Chinese colleges, as noted below, and the other from players from the Chinese League here.

China is to play Germany on Jan. 24, in the first round in the International football championship at Shanghai. A pick team of the good players among the intercollegiate teams has been choosen to play against a picked team of the good players of the All China League teams and others today, Dec. 28, at 2:30 p.m. at the Pioneer Field. It is expected that the two teams will put up a first-class football game as most of them have much experience in the game. Football followers are strongly urged not to miss the coming Sunday game.

East China College Stars			All-China League Stars	
T. Z. Nyih	(St. John's)	Goal.	T. H. Ho	(3 culture)
G. T. Hwuang	(Shanghai C.)	L. F.	Y. T. Har	(Union)
M. L. Loh	(Nanyang)	R. F.	K. C. Shen	(Union)
Z. W. Kyoong	(St. John's)		S. T. Tong	(Aurora)
F. Y. Ku	(Shanghai)	H. B.	H. H. Zeu	(Aurora)
Z. G. Yeh	(Nanyang)		T. T. Mo	(Union)
E. S. Wu	(Shanghai)		T. S. Wong	(Union)
G. Y. Chen	(Shanghai)		H. T. Yui	(Union)
H. M. Su	(Shanghai)		K. T. Soong	(3 culture)
L. Zee	(Nanyang)	F.	Alex Ting	(Union)
S. B. Toong	(St. John's)		Y. T. Wu	(Union)
L. Zee	(Nanyang)		M. T. Li	(Union)
S. B. Toong	(St. John's)		Y. T. Chen	(Union)
P. T. Li	(St. John's)		K. I. Liang	(Union)
M. H. Liang	(Nanyang)		L. Tsu	(3 culture)

A return match of the tryout game will follow next Sunday. Jan. 4, 1925, at the same place and time. A special committee has been appointed to pick the China Team to represent China in the International matches. China is expected to put up a good fight for the international honor in football here.

The same team will probably represent East China in the Intersectional football championship to pick the team to represent China in the Far Eastern Meet in Manila next May. The Intersectional matches will take place some final word time between Feb. 3 and 7. The committee is waiting for answers from the different sections, and as soon as all the arrangements have been made the schedule will be published. Up to the present most of the sections have sent in replies saying they are coming.

The "Pantaloonatics"

The Lyceum Theater on Friday night was the scene of a bright and breezy entertainment under the auspices of the Shanghai Branch of the British Navy League, when H.M.S. Durban presented the "Pantaloonatics" in what was described on the program as a "riot of melody, mirth and madness," by kind permission of Captain J. C. Hamilton, R. N. The performance was given in aid of the Fresh Air Fund and the Navy League Entertaining Fund, and as there was a good attendance, these Funds should benefit to an appreciable extent as a result of the performance.

The "Pantaloonatics" welcomed the audience to their show in an original fashion and then introduced themselves in the naval style of "muster by open list." The next item, a song, was perpetrated by Hamstead O'Heath, after which Davy Jones and Enrico Russellio gave themselves away in a duet which told the audience what jolly beggars they were. Vester L. Tilley having contributed a mirth-provoking item, the audience were treated to the appalling results of the efforts of the "Pantaloonatics" in the garden, being a series of clever puns on a number of well-known members of the vegetable world. Henry Rolls Ford then endeavored to entertain, and Enrico Russellio warbled some more, whereafter Tilley, Ford and Hamstead O'Heath demonstrated the "harm" in "harmony" in a so-called trio. Davy Jones next came up to the surface with a song, and Maurus M. Muller and the girls tried to get through to London. The first part of the program concluded with an amusing turn by Tilley and Monty entitled "The Coffee Stall."

The optimism engendered by refreshment during the interval prompted the "Pantaloonatics" to seek "Utopia." Hamstead O'Heath was heard once more and Russellio again aired his voice. Kitty Kendall and Muller were then associated in a duet (of sorts). Tilley brought down the house as a villainous "vamp," a warning to men, married or otherwise. Ford gave what he called a song and the "Pantaloonatics" selected their Christmas presents, one of which was a nice little job in the S.M.C., which was the signal for uproarious laughter. Muller treated the audience to some magic. This was followed by one of the evening's biggest hits, being described on the program as "parsonifications of 'clerical errors'" by Ford, Tilley and Monty. The program concluded with the shooting of a "Film Drama" in which an Indian thief, his squaw, a cowboy and cowgirl took the principal parts.

The make-up of two members of the company as girls was excellent, the falsetto assumed by one of them causing considerable merriment. It was an altogether creditable performance.

California Eleven Beats Missouri In Christmas Football

(*China Press Radio*)

Los Angeles, Dec. 25.—The University of Southern California today defeated the University of Missouri in the Christmas football game by a score of twenty to seven.

Play was even in the first half, but the Californians unloosed passes in the third quarter for two touchdowns, and scored a third on line plunges.

Missouri scored in the last thirty seconds of the game by picking up a fumble for a run of twenty yards.

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AUSTRALIA BEATS ENGLISH TEAM IN FIRST TEST GAME

Finish Longest Test Match In History; Several Records Broken

(*Reuter's Service*)

Sydney, Dec. 27.—The First Test Match between England and Australia finished at 12.45 p.m. today, Australia winning by 193. Scores:

Australia 1st innings....450
England 1st innings....293
Australia 2nd innings....452
England 2nd innings....411

England—2nd innings

Hobbs, b. Mailey		57
Sutcliffe, c. Gregory, b. Mailey		115
Hearne, b. Gregory		0
Chapman, c. Oldfield, b. Hendry		44
Hendren, c. Gregory, b. Hendry		9
Woolley, c. Mailey, S. Gregory		123
Sandham, c. Oldfield, b. Mailey		2
Tate, c. Ponsford, b. Kelleway		0
Gilligan, b. Kelleway		1
Freeman, not out		50
Strudwick, c. Oldfield, b. Hendry		2
Extras		8
Total		411

Thirty-eight minutes sufficed to bring the longest test match in history to an end. It was one of the most remarkable ever played, one of its features being the number of records broken. Englands total of 411 was the highest ever made in the fourth innings of any test match. The previous best was England 370 at Adelaide in 1921.

Woolley's batting was brilliant and graceful. He was finally caught by Mailey off Gregory when the score stood at 404 for 9 wickets. His contribution was 123, compiled in an innings lasting 146 minutes, including fifteen fours and one six.

Freeman's batting was capital. He contributed 50 runs, including nine fours, in the course of his innings of 88 minutes.

England batted for 6¼ hours.

Bowling

Gregory	2	wickets for	115	runs
Mailey	3	,, ,,	179	,,
Hendry	3	,, ,,	36	,,
Kelleway	2	,, ,,	60	,,
A. Richardson	0	,, ,,	13	,,

Shanghai Football Club Team Defeats Nanyang University

Students Beaten By 6-1 Score On Home Grounds; Put Up Stubborn Resistance

Nanyang University were at home to the Shanghai Football Club yesterday afternoon before a crowd of about a thousand persons. The Club team showed themselves much too strong for Nanyang, and won by six goals to one. Nanyang put up a plucky game, but were rather outclassed, the Club showing themselves much the superior. The University boys, however, got through once for a goal, and with a stronger defence might have made the contest a pretty even one.

A. H. Leslie refereed the game satisfactorily.

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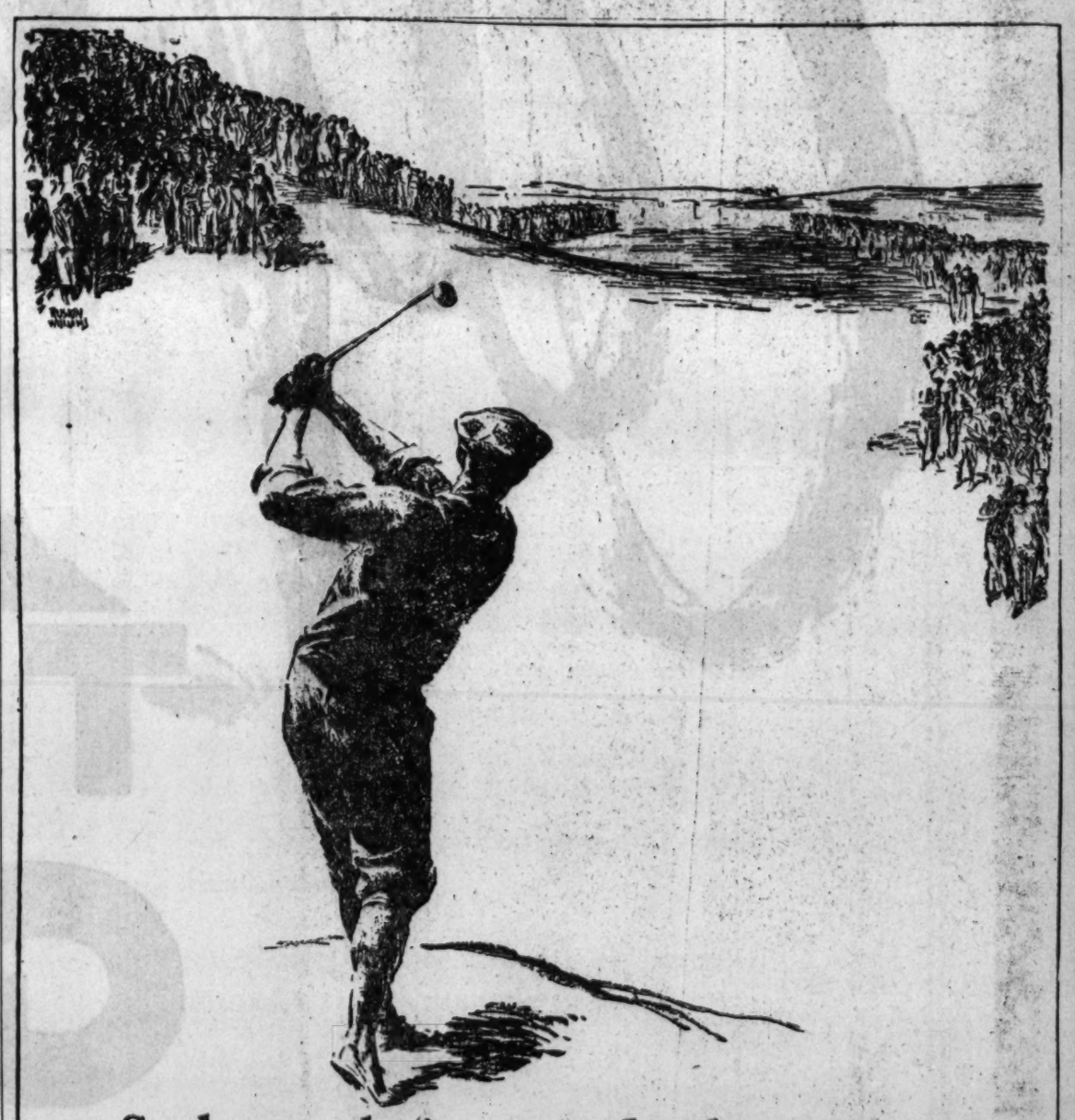

Such popularity must be deserved

LUCK may win an occasional match. But it never made a champ. Cups can't be won year after year unless they are deserved.

There are cup-winning cigarettes, too.

All eyes today are watching Chesterfield—watching it win additional smokers at the rate of over 1000 a day.

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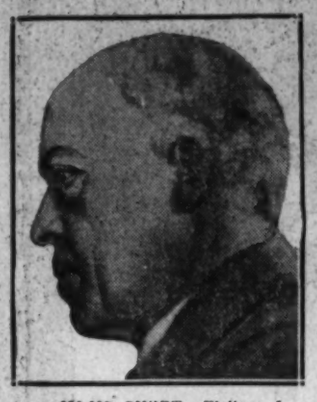
The China Press
大陸報
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1924

THE SPANISH SHAWL—*From a Painting Designed Especially for This Page by James H. Hammon*

DAILY GRAPHIC REVIEW OF NEWS EVENTS

MRS. HELEN M. P. HEYWORTH, New York City divorcee, who wanted to marry "Dapper Don" Collins, international crook, in Paris, has identified three men who held her up and robbed her of valuable gems, including ring shown in inset. (Int'l Newsreel).

MADAM KOUZNETSOFF, Great Russian singer, has opened Paris Opera season and she is shown here as she appeared in title role of "Traviata." (Int'l Newsreel.)



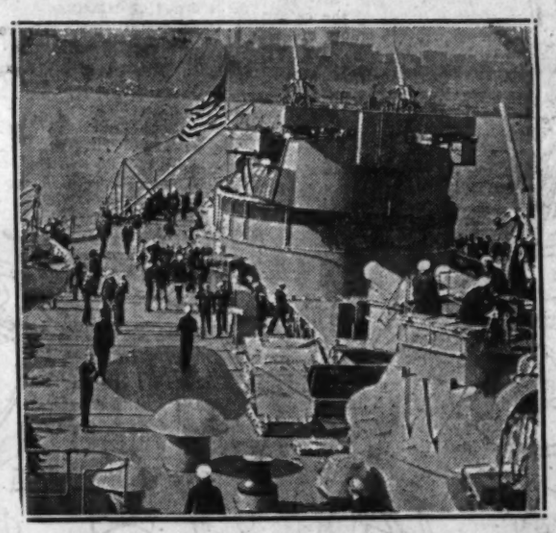
$50,000 SHORT.—Wallace L. Connor, cashier of Sumner Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., under arrest there, explained thefts by declaring he couldn't live on his salary. (Int'l

MRS. KOREN BRAMSON, author of "Tiger Cats," has reached New York for her first American visit.

"YOU'RE GIRL SCOUT NOW."—Marie Van Velsor, golden eaglet of Oyster Bay Girl Scout Troop, pins insignia of scouts on Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, President's widow, recently appointed Honorary Vice-President of organization. (Int'l Newsreel.)

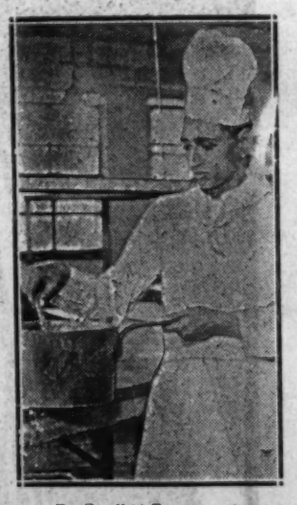
GREAT GRANDFATHER is daddy of daughter of sixteen months. Here is Judson Francois, of West Hoboken, N. J., father of nine other children, eldest of whom is fifty-two, with his second wife, forty-two and their little girl, Camille. (Int'l Newsreel).

PILGRIMAGES to grave of late President Theodore Roosevelt have begun. Photograph shows Daniel C. Beard, head of Boy Scouts and his "Buckskins" placing wreath on grave at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. (Int'l Newsreel)



CELEBRATION OF NAVY DAY found many New Yorkers inspecting superdreadnaught Texas as she lay in Hudson River (Int'l Newsreel)

MORTIMER L. SCHIFF international banker of New York City, has returned from tour of Europe. (Int'l Newsreel).



F. S. KALE, son of high native official in India, graduate of University of Bombay, master of seven languages and protege of Gaekwar of Baroda India's wealthiest potentate, is working in New York hotel during four years' tour of world to fit himself to take charge of Gaekwar's entire household. (Int'l Newsreel.)

MADAME TAKKA-TAKKA, famous Javanese dancer, who has just arrived in New York for American tour, is shown shopping in Fifth avenue. She is daughter of Javanese priestess, outcast by her people for marrying Yoga Taro, Czecho-Slovakian. (Int'l Newsreel).

NICHOLAS ROEHRICH, noted artist and writer, accompanied by his son, Sviatoslav, has reached New York after year in Thibet, to inspect museum he founded there year before, containing 500 of his paintings. (Int'l Newsreel).

FOR FIRST TIME SINCE DEATH OF COL. ROOSEVELT Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, his widow, posed for photograph at her Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., home when made Honorary Vice-President of National Council of Girl Scouts of America. (Int'l Newsreel).

PROF. DE CIRUGIO, Professor of Surgery in Columbia University, New York City, and former Minister of Spain from Colombia, has sailed for Europe with Mrs. de Cirugio. (Int'l Newsreel).

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

Exiles War On Spanish Monarchy

Ibanez And Other Writers Assail The Dictatorship Of De Rivera

General Primo De Rivera, Military Dictator of Spain, is in Morocco, trying to extricate the Spanish Army from a costly and disastrous campaign against the Moors. Blasco Ibanez, Spanish novelist, and Miguel de Unamuno, Spanish university professor and poet, are in Paris, trying to incite their countrymen to overthrow de Rivera, to cast out King Alfonso and to set up a republic in Spain. The world looks on, amused or appalled, at this remarkable attempt at a national revolution.

De Rivera, in 1923, with King Alfonso as accessory after the fact, forced the Constitutional Government to resign and the Cortes to be dissolved. He promised many things, including an end of the traditional corruption in public office and a housecleaning of Spanish public affairs. The war in Morocco was consuming the nation's youth and treasure. He promised to end the war "with honor." Further, he promised to build up a national party, the Patriotic Union, to carry on his reforms. He said that the 13th of September this year, the first anniversary of his seizure of power, would be a "glorious" day, but when the day arrived, he postponed the celebration until Jan. 1, 1925.

The war is still going on across the Mediterranean. Spain remains under a virtual military regime and ardent Republicans have been rigorously repressed. Hence the present discontent.

INDIGNANT EXILES

Paris and Barcelona seem more concerned over the prospect of overthrowing the Spanish monarchy and the Spanish military crowd than is Madrid. In an inconspicuous hotel in Paris dwells the exiled Professor of Greek of the University of Salamanca, Migud de Unamuno. With him is the also exiled writer of novels, Vicente Blasco Ibanez. They are surrounded by other victims of the reforms of the Spanish Dictator.

In Barcelona are organisations of Communists and disgruntled patriots of Catalonia. The malcontents in Paris talk of a republic for Spain. The revolutionaries in Barcelona talk of a Soviet or of republican freedom for Catalonia according to the organisation to which they belong.

Both cities heard, on Sept. 6, that Primo had taken ship at Algiceras for Morocco and that he would not return until he had settled accounts with the Moors. It was time for the revolutionists to strike.

The intellectuals in Paris invited the reporters to come for interviews and the reporters came. The conspirators in Barcelona summoned their partisans from Paris to the passes of the Pyrenees and the partisans came. Welcome was ready in the great commercial port.

Madrid waited for things to happen. The strong men of the Directory—Generals Gomez Jordana, Muslera and Rodriguez Pedre, three out of the nine—had accompanied Primo to Morocco. In their absence the functions of the Dictator were to be carried on by Admiral de Magaz.

While the intransigeants in Paris were giving out interviews or catching trains for the frontier, the surviving members of the old political regime in Madrid determined to help matters along. They gave a banquet in honor of Professor Pedro Sanez, who recently said uncomplimentary things about Primo and King Alfonso to the students of the Madrid University and had been told to desist.

REVOLUTIONISTS JAILED

A large assembly of former Ministers, gathered at the banque, spoke their minds freely, and awoke the next morning in jail. In the passes of the Pyrenes the revolutionists were received by the Spanish gendarmes and chased back into the arms of the French gendarmes. Rejected by both, they either put up a fight and were killed, or surrended and were locked up. Some say that they were lured into Spain by a forged message that Barcelona had risen. Others say that the message was premature or had been misread. At any rate, all is quiet now in the passes of the Pyrenees. In Barcelona there was evidently some fighting in the streets—how much, the censorship did not allow to be communicated.

Meantime, Unamuno and Ibanez and their republican friends left in Paris were not idle. Although the reaction from their interviews fell short of expectations on the frontier and in Barcelona, they did not yet despair of arousing Spain by their phillippics, of telling the world the horrible truth about Alfonso and Primo—certain things about the former at least which have so far escaped his portrait. Ibanez himself will employ airplanes to scatter his illuminating pamphlets over Spain—2,000,000 of them, one for every Spaniard who can read out of the population of 22,000,000. But the apathy shown, when Primo contrived his coup, and since, and their indifference to the novelist as the self-proclaimed "nationalist novelist" of Spain may discount even the number of readers who are supposed to be expectant. Those who can and do read may even criticize his Spanish.

A passage from an Unamuno interview and then one from Ibanez, not omitting Magaz's reply to the latter, and we have a pretty clear idea of the propaganda that flows from the Parisian family hotel with the intention of arousing old Spain. These passages also emphasize the personalities of the men who utter them. This from the Salamanca professor, who was exiled to the Canaries nearly a year ago, who proudly declined pardon, and then escaped at the first opportunity to the family hotel in Paris:

"It was because of an article I sent to a newspaper in Buenos Aires in which I told the truth about Spain. I wrote that the King Alfonso is a rogue and the ruin of his country. That Primo de Rivera is a frivolous and brutal bandit. That Martinez Andio (the Commander-in-Chief in the Melilla zone of Morocco) is an assassin and a lunatic. That the Directorate in Spain is

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Lincoln Could Score A Man If Necessary

Philadelphia. — An auction sale here of rare manuscripts and letters has brought to light a letter from Abraham Lincoln, disclosing his ability to administer a sharp reproof when he believed it justified. The letter probably is familiar only to those who have been close students of Lincoln bibliography.

Writing from the Executive Mansion, January 26, 1863, the President said:

Major-General Hooker—General: I have placed you at the head of the army of the Potomac. Of course, I have done this upon what appear to me to be sufficient reasons. And yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skilful soldier, which of course, I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable, if not an indispensable, quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm. But I think that during General Burnside's command of the army you have taken counsel of your ambition and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard it of your recently saying that both the army and the Government needed a dictator.

Of course, it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those Generals who gain success can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The Government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders. I much fear that the spirit which you have aided to infuse into the army of criticising their commander and withholding confidence from him will now turn upon you. I shall assist you as far as I can to put it down. Neither you, nor Napoleon if he were alive again, could get any good out of any army while such a spirit prevails in it.

And now, beware of rashness—beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories.

Yours very truly, A. Lincoln.

Navy's Scout Cruisers Are Out Of Date

BY W. P. HELM, JR.

The American Navy has ten new scout cruisers, trim and efficient craft of 7500 tons displacement, each, capable of making 33.7 knots speed. No others are authorised or projected. Japan has built, building and projected, twenty-eight scout cruisers of a total tonnage of 170,000. Some of these are 10,000-ton craft, armed with eight-inch guns (ours have six-inch guns) and capable of making thirty-five knots speed.

In tonnage, armament and speed, the new Japanese cruisers leave ours behind. In numbers she has almost three times as many. We appear to be almost hopelessly outclassed in scout cruisers by the Japanese.

Great Britain has built, building and projected, fifty-two scout cruisers with a total of nearly 300,000 tons displacement—five times that of the American vessels of that class. Some of the British vessels are 10,000-ton affairs, armed with eight-inch guns. Under her naval program she is building five such vessels this year.

Just what damage can a 10,000-ton cruiser do?

"The 10,000-ton cruiser of today," says Admiral Schofield, "is stronger than the battle ship of the days of the Spanish war. Two modern 10,000-ton cruisers could have defeated the entire American and Spanish fleets combined that fought at Santiago that Sunday morning of 1898.

"When the new program of fifty-two British light cruisers was announced by the First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Parliament last winter, every American naval officer knew that those cruisers would mean the battle superiority of the British fleet unless America took some steps to meet the huge problem.

$600,000,000 TO MEET THAT PROGRAM

"It would require not less than $600,000,000 to meet that program. The world is wide and our interests extend all over it. Fifty-two 10,000-ton British cruisers, if unopposed, can damage those interests at pleasure in many waters; can control all distant areas; while America trusts in the selfish benevolence of the foreigner.

"It is peace strategy for the British to build those cruisers because dominance of the sea is a basic British policy. That policy runs counter to American interests."

Under the arms conference treaty the building of scout cruisers up to 10,000 tons is unrestricted. Of that provision of the treaty Admiral Schofield has this to say:

"It seems to American naval officers, who have no desire to see their own navy or their own people go into competitive armament, but still believe in equality with the greatest, that the best way to settle the cruiser question is for America, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy to repair the defects of the Washington treaty by an agreement which limits cruisers and submarines and destroyers in the same manner and in the same ratios that battle ships and airplane carriers are limited."

In other words, this officer proposes a supplemental agreement to the arms conference treaty that will establish the 5-5-3 ratio for scout cruisers, submarines and destroyers. In the case of scout

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Police Seize Tons Of Rotten Books

Paris.—Working in collaboration with a commission appointed by the league of nations, the Paris police have discovered what they believe to be the headquarters of a European organisation for publishing and distributing salacious literature.

In a secret room rented in a tailor's establishment on the Faubourg St. Honore by two brothers, Roger and Georges Briffaut, the police seized twenty tons of obscene books destined chiefly for England and America.

Five motor trucks were required to cart away the mass of publications. The Briffaut brothers had been carrying on their traffic for years and their profits had amounted to more than 1,000,000 francs yearly. Both had chateaux in the country.

Feeling they were suspected, they recently doubled their precautions to avoid detection. Once, believing themselves shadowed, they requisitioned all the taxicabs on a certain street in order to prevent detectives following them if it were necessary for them to escape. They possess branches in the provinces, with centers for publishing thousands of obscene photographs and engravings.

PRINCESS MARY WITH HER TWO SONS.

This exclusive picture of Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles), only daughter of the British monarchs, is the first for which she has posed with her two sons, George Hubert Lascelles and Gerald David Lascelles.

Science Hunts For The Lost Atlantis

Archaeologists Pursue Trail That May Lead To Its Outposts

BY ALMA REED

(In The N. Y. Times)

Archaeology is following the trail of dead cites in its first search for the Lost Atlantis.

Across the Sahara the caravan of science, with its quota of high-powered motor trucks, will journey to the Hoggar, believed to be the outposts of an antediluvian world.

From Carthage the route, surveyed and partly explored during the present year by Count Byron Kuhn de Prorok under the control of the French Service des Antiquites, leads down the African coast to Leptis Magna. There it switches back into the desert, passing the ancient crossroads of Ghadames, and then advances northward to the Mediterranean.

At the vertex of the 4,000-mile triangle the Hogger plateau lies in an inaccessible spur of the Atlas Mountains. From a remote past it has been associated with a continent in the Atlantic Ocean, where once dwelt the "great, original, broad-eyed, sunken race" who gave to the world the arts of civilisation before it vanished in a dreadful cataclysm.

Next Spring, upon his return from the United States, Count de Prorok will attempt to connect the Hoggar with the story of a submerged continent. In his search he is guided by the historians of antiquity, by countless legends and by his own recent discoveries. He believes that vestiges of the Lost Atlantis are to be found in the "emporia" on the shores of Tripoli and Southern Tunisia, and in the carvings of strange monuments strewn over the trackless wastes.

To those who reject as fable Plato's description of the vast island that once existed between the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mexican Gulf his position may suggest scientific heresy.

OLD LEGENDS SUBSTANTIATED

"But explorations in North Africa must eventually lead to heresy," says the distinguished young archaeologist in defense of his aim to locate definitely the birthplace of civilisation in mid-Sahara. "Workers in this field," he explains, "see legend substantiated at every turn and have learned to respect the stories of flood and deluge that linger in the universal memory."

Count de Prorok's excavations at Carthage have already undermined the outer walls of history. His unearthing of an Egyptian culture there that preceded the Phoenicians by at least five hundred years is the starting point of his proposed investigations.

As one of his main objectives he hopes to prove that the Egyptians had their origin in the desolate Hoggar spur of the Atlas Mountains—the mysterious "land of fear" which has tempted few explorers and from which fewer have returned. Accepting the age-old theory that the Hoggar is the remnant of a vanished continent and the region where man first emerged from barbarism, Count de Prorok holds that the Egyptians were Atlantean colonists. Whether they came down from the Hoggar directly into Carthage or whether they pushed across the Sahara to the banks of the Nile and from there sent a colony to Carthage is a secret that he may eventually wrest from the shifting sands.

Many versions of the lost Atlantis have been given by ancient and modern writers. Practically every race of the Old and New Worlds has its tradition of a great natural catastrophe that wiped out a large portion of the human family. Generally pictured as peopled by supermen, all the myths and the alleged historical accounts agree on the existence of a great land where mankind lived peacefully and happily over a long period.

The story, as related by the priests of Egypt to Solon, "wisest

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Pauline Frederick Must Pay $28,694

Los Angeles.—Pauline Frederick, star of film and stage, must pay $28,694 to George Edwin Joseph, New York attorney. This ruling was filed by Judge Parker of the superior bench. Joseph had sued, asserting that Miss Frederick owed him this amount on contracts he obtained for her.

Although the case was tried in February, 1923, the Judge's decision was handed down last August, and not filed until recently.

Joseph claimed that when Miss Frederick obtained her $7,500-a-week contract with Robertson-Cole he was her agent and that she agreed to pay him 10 percent of her pay as commission. The contract ran from April, 1920, to May, 1921, when it was terminated by mutual agreement. Joseph, however, declared his consent has not been obtained and demanded $750 weekly until the time originally set for termination of the contract, which was April 24, 1924. Miss Frederick refused to pay.

Greek Letter Frat Seeks Expansion

Bloomington, Ind. — Progress toward welding 30,000 practicing newspaper writers throughout the country into an association similar to that of the legal and medical professions, was announced by Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, meeting in annual convention at Indiana University.

Representatives from thirty-four active chapters in the United States and Canada expect to develop a program which will result in local chapters of Sigma Delta Chi, where business will be conducted on much the same basis as that of bar and medical associations.

Synthetic Gold Might Disrupt The Whole World

Commercial Use Would Mean Chaos In Finance Without Regulation, Economist Asserts

BY SILAS BENT

(In The N. Y. Times)

At last, the philosopher's stone! A German chemist, idling with a quartz lamp and electric rays and quicksilver vapor, has blundered upon the secret which gave color to medieval mysticism and alchemy, the formula which charlatans pretended to have, which kings and Popes sought, and which Governments made an excuse for debasing their currencies. Mercury has been made over into gold.

This discovery, which seems to have been verified satisfactorily, may affect every man's life. A battery of chemists in New York is making a series of tests to see whether the thing can be commercialised. As the German chemist did it, about $2,000,000 worth of electric current would be required to manufacture about $300 worth of fine gold. But suppose the metal could be produced at half or one-hundredth of the present cost of mining and refining it. What effect would it have on the financial structure of the world? What would it do to the monetary system founded on gold? What would happen to contracts, to stocks and bonds, and debts?

Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, to whom these questions were presented, insisted smilingly that they must be regarded as wholly hypothetical. He regards the cheapening of gold as a contingency too remote to worry about now. Dr. Anderson brought to his present post an unusual experience as psychologist and philosopher. The work which first attracted public attention to him was an attack on the old mechanistic theory of value, and his assertion that social, legal, moral and religious predilections and prejudices had much to do with it. He startled devotees of the dry science by humanising value.

Dr. Anderson agreed to discuss the effect of an almost unlimited and enormously cheapened gold supply only on the understanding that he regarded it as an altogether remote possibility. If such a thing were to happen, he said, the principal nations of the world might enter into a covenant to prevent the artificial production of gold, at least until they could cast about for a new basis of exchange and readjust their monetary systems to it. The expedient could be but temporary. There would be gold moonshining and gold bootlegging. All sorts of ingenuities might be devised with such a stake in sight.

"Any such revolutionary discovery as this," Dr. Andersen said, "if commercialised, would turn the whole field of technology upside down. If baser metals could be transmuted into gold, then technologists would learn how to transmute other metals, and probably how to release power from the atom. Apart from the disturbances in values due to the changed relation of gold to goods, there would be enormous disturbances as between the values of commodities. Some would become much cheaper as compared with others. There would be the biggest financial and industrial readjustment the world has ever seen. To forecast its full implications on the industrial side would require a technologist.

PRICES WOULD SHOOT UP

"But you have asked me what would happen if the industrial processes were undisturbed and only gold were enormously cheapened. Let us assume, then, that gold could be manufactured in any quantity desired at a cost, say, of 20 cents an ounce. The present cost of fine gold is $20.67 an ounce. The marginal cost of production would be divided by about one-one-hundredth.

"Let us suppose, first, that the monetary systems of the world remained unchanged, and that Governments continued the free coinage of gold. Then commodity prices could be expected to shoot up in approximately the same ratio. A handkerchief for which you now pay 50 cents would cost $50. The change would not come immediately with the announcement of the discovery that gold could be procured 100 times as cheaply as before; but it would come long before there was 100 times as much gold in existence. According to the quantity theory of money, prices would not be multiplied by 100 until there was 100 times as much gold actually coined; but, as a fact, men think for themselves, and look ahead. Unless the process of manufacturing gold were secret, in which case great quantities might be absorbed into our monetary systems without marked changes in prices, the whole price level would rise with startling and disastrous suddenness.

"As soon as the world was convinced that gold had become cheap, negroes would cease decorating sound teeth with it, women would lose interest in gold ornaments, and India would cease to be a graveyard for the metal. Nobody would hoard it any more. It would lose its commodity value in the arts and its prestige as an adornment. It would collapse; and its depreciation would be much more rapid than the increase in its quantity. But, leaving aside the exact ratio, such a tremendous drop in the value of gold as compared with goods, and of dollars compared with goods, would ruin creditors and release millions of debtors.

"The speculator and the race track gambler would come suddenly into their own. The situation would be not unlike that in Germany during the collapse of the mark. There would be a wave of extravagance, because every one would think it better to spend today than to wait until tomorrow, when the money on hand would buy less. Thrift would become folly. The intelligent man would become a bull speculator on borrowed money, and he would not buy bonds, but tangible property, or common stocks. He would buy equities, because their values would be kiting upward.

"There would be an era in which the technologist, the industrialist, and the business man who thinks in terms of orderly industrial and commercial processes, had no chance. The speculator and the gambler would win. If turned loose haphazard, such a discovery would be perhaps the greatest menace mankind has known.

MIGHT PROVE BOON

"But if we could transmit the elements and master the atom, and the discovery were handled properly, it might well prove the greatest boon in human history. If we could release the energy locked in the atom and cash it in terms of human efficiency, we could avoid scarcities of any kind, in any kind of thing. We wouldn't need to worry about the exhaustion of any material or commodity. What we now produce with great effort we could then produce with ease. Human labor would be released from producing scarce raw materials. It could, with greatly increased efficiency, concentrate upon its tasks of production and fabrication, and there would come an era of leisure and refinement.

"Disaster could be averted if the world had time to pass from the gold standard to some other, and to fix existing contracts at a fair ratio to the new unit. If that could be done we might get all the advantages of the discovery and its commercialisation, with none of the disadvantages. It is difficult to think through such a situation, to say nothing of the difficulties of putting it through. It is unlikely that we could change to another metallic standard, because if gold could be made from mercury probably we would soon learn to make platinum from another substance, and so on. Already we are making synthetic diamonds, although not in such a way as to disturb values in the diamond markets.

"It might be possible to find some highly fabricated thing which would have the essential qualities gold now has, and which we could make the new standard of value and medium of exchange. These qualities are great value in small bulk; such uniformity in quality, such homogeniety, that one unit might readily be substituted for another; ready divisibility—it is difficult to imagine a fabricated article of ready divisibility; but if it were not too valuable in each of its units, we might have a fractional subsidiary money of such cheap thing as paper, or even gold, redeemable in the unit; almost universal desirability; and durability. Gold has also the qualities of malleability and ductility, which enter into its value for coinage; but the new unit need not be a coin."

At this point I suggested that something generally useful, like iron, might be made the basis of exchange. Dr. Anderson preferred to consider wheat, which goes into immediate consumption, instead of iron, which is usually but a means to an end.

"A sheer utility like wheat," he explained, "would be limited in consumption. The fabricated article I have vaguely in mind should be an object of ornament and prestige because its value would then be better protected through the competitive element in display. The human stomach is limited in its desires, but human vanity is unlimited. As things now are if Smith buys his wife gold ornaments, and she enjoys the prestige of having the best and the most gold ornaments in her community, Jones feels that his wife must have as many and as fine ornaments; and that means that Smith must buy his wife still more of them, if she is to keep ahead in the social race. The demand for ornaments is like the demand for battleships, never satisfied exxcept by the exhaustion of resources.

PAPER NEVER STABLE MONEY

"There is a school of monetary theory which believes it possible to take a valueless article like paper and by limiting its quantity and calling it money, and by printing some legal phrases on it, to give it a fixed value and use it as money. It is the so-called quantity theory school. This school believes that paper money, even though not redeemable in any commodity, can be made as good as gold if the amount is limited. The only reason they can see for preferring gold is that we can't trust politicians to limit the supply of paper money.

"If the theorists of that school were right, there would be no need to worry, however cheap gold became. As a fact, however, the theory is quite indefensible. We have seen the irredeemable paper money of France, ranging in quantity from 36 to 41 billions of francs, and mostly held between 37 or 38 billions and 40, varying in the exchange markets from 13 to 3½ cents. It has gone through wide fluctuations without regard to the quantity outstanding, and its fluctuations would have been still wider if it hadn't been for the belief that at some time the French Government would arrange to redeem this paper at some figure in gold.

"In our own country the greenbacks, which are fiat money and at first had no gold reserve back of them, dropped 4 per cent. on the news of the battle of Chicamaugua, with no change in the quantity. They dropped 8 per cent. on the news of Lincoln's assassination and rose 23 per cent. on the news from Gettysburg, with no change in quantity. These fluctuations merely expressed the market's expectation of the probability and probable date of their redemption in gold. It is a peculiarity of money that it must have a value from some non-monetary source before it can function as money."

Dr. Anderson paused here to say that the issues involved in the "quantity theory" were dif-

Great London Houses Again In The Swim

London.—The changing tide of the general elections, which restored the Tories to power and submerged the Laborites, also ushers in an entirely new official social regime in London.

The great Tory houses in Mayfair and Belgravia and along Carlton House Terrace, overlooking St. James Park and Buckingham Palace, whose mistresses capitulated early this year to Labor housewives from Putney and Hempstead and less notable neighborhoods, will again be centers of wide open hospitality as the old leaders assume the official social reins.

Labor's social regime has demonstrated in striking fashion the wonderful adaptability of the English people. It would be misleading also to leave the impression that Labor's official hostesses were lacking in charm. Of course most of them were without the prestige that comes from great wealth, but some at least of them brought to their social leadership quantities of mind that would be equaled in few capitals and exceeded in none.

fault, complex and controversial, and added that he had elaborated his views on this point in Chapter VII. of his book "The Value of Money."

"I should not count," he added, "on escaping from disaster if gold were greatly cheapened through so simple a device as the issue of irredeemable paper money." The suggestion has been made that we establish a composite standard made up of fixed weights and quantities of a large number of commodities—a pound of sugar, say, and a pound of lead and a bushel of coal and a hundredweight of hay, and so on. But the difficulty of linking such a standard with a feasible medium of exchange is very great. No one would want to have all those commodities delivered at his house or his office. For some of them he would have no use at all, and others he would want in different proportions. They would be bulky and hard to handle.

GOVERNMENT MIGHT INTERVENE

"Professor Irving Fisher, in his ingenious plan for basing money on composite commodities instead of gold, still retains gold as a Treasury reserve for the redemption of the proposed currency, varying the amount of gold paid in redemption from month to month in accordance with market relation between gold and his composite commodity. But his scheme could not even be thought through if it did not include gold or some other commodity as a redemption medium."

Dr. Anderson paused reflectively. He was merely "playing around," he told me, with the thought of the chaos that might come to the world if the dream of the alchemists were realised.

"If it were to happen," he said, "the great Governments might take action to prevent its immediate application, while they called into conference a group of economists and technologists to work out a solution. One Government alone could not do it. If there were real danger, however, it would not be difficult for the leading nations to get together to hold the thing in check while they took counsel one of another and made the necessary readjustments.

"Some smaller States might seek to profiteer by pushing the manufacture of gold even at the gravest peril to the rest of the world. In such circumstances the others would be well justified in bringing to bear any pressure necessary to restrain them. The illicit manufacture of gold would be immeasureably worse than moonshining or the illicit manufacture of opium.

"There is one alternative which we have not considered. There might be a complete abandonment of the monetary and price system which are now a necessary concomitant of the private control of industrial enterprise and free competition. A socialistic State, in theory, might dispense with money, But the Soviet Government has found it necessary to use not only money and banking, but also to use corporate organisations to carry on Russian industry, even that part wholly controlled by the State.

"I hope I'll be excused if I refrain from offering on short notice a solution for a hypothetical emergency. It may be of interest, however, to suggest what some of the problems would be. I do not doubt that the situation could be met and an adequate standard of value developed. I am confident, indeed, that such a discovery, if put on a commercial basis, could be made enormously beneficial if we had time to think it out, and if we were allowed to solve it on the basis of scientific premises, instead of political agitation."

THE BLACK FILM WAS GOLD

The German chemist who made mercury into gold is Professor Adolf Miethe of the Charlottenburg Technical College, Berlin. He was using a quartz lamp to determine the effect of violet electric rays on quicksilver vapor and was passing through it a current of about 170 volts and of low amperage. After 200 hours of operation he found that the apparatus was clogged, and when he took it apart he discovered a black film inside the quartz lamp. He announced that on chemical examination this film proved to be pure gold.

Dr. E. E. Free, editor of The Scientific American, has brought to the United States an exact duplicate of the apparatus used by Professor Miethe, and has retained Professor H. H. Sheldon of New York University to determine whether the process can be put on a commercial basis. He thinks the experiments will not cost more than $5,000, and that they can be concluded within three or four months.

"The results of the experiments," he added, "will be made public as they develop, unless, as a matter of public policy, it seems wise to delay their publication."

Dr. Free said his investigation had established the entire truthfulness and accuracy of Professor Miethe's announcement. There is a possibility that some error may have crept into processes, although no one has yet detected it. What he did was to "crack" atoms of quicksilver and knock off the eightieth electron, which left a residue of atoms with the planetary system of seventy-nine electrons—pure gold. Quicksilver sells at about $1 a pound, and seven times as much mercury as gold was produced last year. The process as it exists now, however, is so costly that Dr. Free doubts whether it can ever be made commercially practicable.

On Nov. 1 the Treasury Department reported that the gold coin and bullion in the United States was worth $4,553,646,822. This was the amount held by the Treasury, Federal Reserve banks and their agencies and the gold coin in circulation. It did not include the coin and bullion held outside these banks, nor the foreign gold coin in this country, nor the gold used in the arts and industries.

UNITED STATES HAS HALF WORLD'S GOLD

At the end of 1922 the monetary gold stock of the principal countries of the world amounted to $9,210,007,000. The U. S. has about half the monetary stock of the whole world, owing to financial conditions since the World War. In the year 1922 $100,940,632 worth of gold was used for industrial consumption, and the world production that year amounted to $319,178,632. This is the latest year for which official statistics are available, and they indicate that nearly a third of the annual production of the metal goes into the arts and industries. Mineral Industry, a yearbook, gives the world's production of gold last year as worth $358,975,000.

From the year of the discovery of this country through 1850 the world's average annual production of gold was worth $3,855,000, and the total output between 1493 and 1923 was worth $18,752,818,999. One of the reasons why gold is so generally the standard of value is this steadiness of production, to cover losses through abrasion, shipwrecks and carelessness, and to augment the world's supply. When rich, new mines are discovered poorer mines are put out of business. Gold mining is not necessarily more profitable than mining copper or digging potatoes.

Yet gold has been for thousands of years universally desired for its beauty and usefulness. The rush of the Forty-niners to the Pacific Coast brought a literature into being and hastened the development of transcontinental transportation in this country. A quarter of a century later there was a similar rush of adventurers to the Transvaal in South Africa, which is rich not only in gold but in diamonds, coal and many metals. Last year the Transvaal's production of gold alone was in the neighborhood of $200,000.

The earliest civilisations knew about gold and used it for ornaments and for vessels. Allusions to it are frequent in the Old Testament; it was used to decorate the properties in Egyptian tombs prior to the government of Joseph, and Pliny says that in his time mercury was used to separate the precious metals and for the purposes of gilding.

FAITH OF ALCHEMISTS PROVED

It is a coincidence that mercury was used largely also by the alchemists in their search for the secret of transmutation. "Water of metals" they called quicksilver, and thought it possessed certain magical qualities. They sought not only to make gold from lead, but searched for a secret elixir vitae and an alkahest, a liquid which would resolve all bodies into their constituent elements. They were mystics and religionists, devisers of strange incantations, sometimes charlatans but oftener fanatically sincere Arabia and Egypt knew them before the Middle Ages of Europe, and they were the forerunners of modern chemistry as the astrologers were the forerunners of modern astronomy.

Calid, a King of Egypt, thought the stars must be consulted by the alchemist. Rhazes called alchemy "the astrology of the lower world." Today the physicist has turned to astronomical terms to describe the atom, and calls the electrons which go into it a planetary system. The Arabians called alchemy "the science of the key," because they thought it would unlock all the mysteries of creation.

In the Middle Ages alchemy reached its height and went through its decline. Thomas Aquinas, one of our earliest muckrakers, forbade the sale of alchemists' gold, and exposed some pretenders who professed to make silver, whereas they were merely projecting sublimate of white arsenic on copper. But Pope John XXII, and King Alphonso X. of Leon and Castile occupied much of their time with alchemy, even though the Pope issued a bull denouncing those who promised more than they could perform. King John and Philip the Fair were abetted by conscienceless charlatans in debasing the currencies.

The great men of that day, nevertheless, were the alchemists. One of them invented soap, and many of them made important discoveries in regard to the interaction of the elements. Paracelsus was the true pioneer of the modern chemist and the prophet of a revolution in general science. But even after chemistry got on its feet as a science there was a feverish search for the philosopher's stone. De Lisle died in the Bastile of wounds his guardians inflicted in an effort to extort his secret from him; and an English chemist detroyed himself to escape a public trial of his pretended discovery. Even Sir Humphry Davy refused to say the alchemists must be wrong. And in the twentieth century they have been justified. Their methods were mostly absurd but their faith was well founded.

Science Hunts For The Lost Atlantis

(Continued from Page 3)

of the Greens," and preserved by his descendant, Plato, tells of the disappearance of Atlantis beneath the ocean in one day and night. The archives of the temple of Sais recorded the event as the result of terrific earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and placed it at nine thousand years before Solon's time.

The Hoggar has long been identified with Plato's description of the "nature and arrangement" of Atlantis. "The whole country," he relates, "was very lofty and precipitous on the side of the sea, but the country immediately about and surrounding the city was a level plain, itself surrounded by mountains which descended toward the sea; it was smooth and even, but of an oblong shape, extending on one direction three thousand stadia, and going up the country from the sea through the center of the island two thousand stadia; the whole region of the island lies toward the south and is sheltered from the north. The surrounding mountains were celebrated for their number and size and beauty, in which they exceeded all that are to be seen anywhere."

Count de Prorok's expedition faces its most baffling problem in the co-ordination of geologic and paleolithic evidences found in Southern Tunisia. The Gafsa, Tamerza and Redeyf regions have yielded traces of prehistoric man, yet there is ample proof that these same burning sands, with their fossilised remains, are a deposit of the sea and that the entire desert was once the floor of the ocean.

Tozeur, half-way between the coast and the Ghadames crossroads, has its legend of an ancient galley found embedded many feet below the surface. To the Arabs the place is still known as Mersa-es-Sahara, or the "inland port." It is a matter of record that at or near this spot in 1306 a caravan of 1,000 camels suddenly sank into the earth. Not far away, at Nefta, a whole city lies buried, and the sands are rapidly advancing to devour the present city.

DESERT STILL A MYSTERY

But neither the earliest historians nor the latest discoveries have pierced the mystery of the Sahara itself. In his study of its vast literature, Count Byron Kuhn de Prorok has found no key to its condition at the dawn of civilisation. There is no definite theory offered in the writings of Herodotus, Pliny, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pomponius, Martin of Tyre, Diodorus of Sicily, Dion Cassius, Solop, Photius, nor by any other of the long list, including Leon the African and the foremost Arab authorities.

SECRETS OF THE SAHARA

Was the Sahara a part of the lost Atlantic? Did it collapse and fall to the bottom of the ocean to be thrown up in another cataclysm? Or did the waters recede after their destruction of "the sacred island lying beneath the sun that brought forth all fair and wondrous things in infinite abundance"—leaving the bleak, towering Hoggar in a sea of sand?

These are questions that Count de Prorok's expedition will endeavor to answer through a program of research that will extend over twenty years.

Admitting that the sphinx for forty centuries has derided those who have racked their brains with the same puzzle, Count de Prorok believes that he is nearing an authentic clue. "It would be a bit of Egyptian irony," he says, "if we were to find it on the very road that linked Thebes with the distant interior."

He hopes at least to be able to ascertain how long within the stretch of coherent history, a highly civilised people, perhaps the survivors of Atlantis, continued to dwell in the Hoggar. He expects to be rewarded with some tangible information when he digs at the sites of the Greek, Roman and Carthaginian "emporia" and along the trade routes that ran like arteries to the desert's heart. He maintains that the inscriptions left by Punic merchants should reveal the source of the ivory and gold and slaves that passed through the "emporia" destined for Greece and Rome, and illumine, if ever so vaguely, those remote Sahara markets from which Hannibal obtained his mighty elephant herds.

But along the entire length of the trail marked by dead cities there is striking confirmation of the possibility of the upheaval that legend holds wrenched the Hoggar from a continent. The North African coast is an almost unbroken record of successive risings and fallings of the land, of the encroachments of the sea and the shifting of geographical positions as the result of violent or gradual changes. The Medjerda River, the largest in Tunisia, known to the ancients as the Macra and the Baccara, played an important role in the Punic wars. Today its location gives no hint of its historical or topographical relation to Carthage. Her unruly course has changed the landscape of Utica, and its enormous alluvial deposits have completely covered the ancient harbors, leaving the famed seaport of Caesar and of Cato some thirty miles inland.

Count de Prorok points out that the peninsula of Carthage itself has undergone great changes due to the continuous silting of the sand. The neck of land adjoining the peninsula to the mainland is much wider now than it was in the days of the Carthaginians. His measurements of the speed of the ever-advancing sands shows that in a thirty-mile-an-hour gale off the coast the dunes gained one foot in three hours.

"Once while walking over the dunes," he relates, "I suddenly saw two or three sprigs of green fig leaves protruding from the sand at my feet. I stopped to make investigations and found that those few leaves belonged to a large fig tree, which had been so quickly enveloped that the tree itself during the course of burial had still retained its life. Not far from here and over the crest of the sands I discovered a grove of large and healthy fig trees apparently awaiting a similar fate. Close by I observed the remains of an antique edifice and many marble columns half buried in the encroaching sands."

A 2,000-year-old Baedeker, kown as the "Itinerary of Antoine," guided Count de Prorok and his Franco-American expedition in a preliminary survey of the Hoggar route. The journey's first lap, between Carthage and Leptis Magna, leads through a territory rich in ancient marvels. Along its course are the catacombs of Sousse and near them, off the coast, is Mahdia, where lies the sunken Greek treasure galley with its statues of the period of Pericles awaiting salvage. Toward the desert rise the magnificent temples of Sbeitla, and the great coliseum of El Djem, where La Kahena, the African Joan of Arc, was besieged by Hassan.

A SUBMARINE CITY

And finally it reaches the Little Syrte, the "Inhospitable Sea" of Virgil's "Aeneid." Here, off Djerba, the famed "Isle of the Lotus Eaters" has just been located, a submarine city which will be explored at the beginning of the season by the Franco-American expedition. The divers who reported its discovery to Count de Prorok a few months ago told of an expanse of noble ruins through the doorways of which "fish swam in and out." The reports were verified and the first submarine archaeologists will soon begin their research by removing tentacles from walls and tearing off barnacles from mosaic floors.

The sunken city is not the only proof on the coast of the Lesser Syrtes of disturbances such as might have formed the Hoggar. The River Tritor that once flowed through the sands from the Atlas Mountains has completely disappeared, like the great sea that preceded it. At the site of its mouth stands the Greco-Roman city of Gigthis, with its magnificent ruins facing on the desert. In the general vicinity is Zita, noted for the huge pipes that carried olive oil to the ships, some of which still remain intact.

On the shores of the Lesser Syrtes and back into the Sahara there is a focusing of strange peoples. To this day many of them preserve the customs that caused ancient travelers to marvel. Among them are the Troglodites who make their dwellings beneath the surface, and the Tuaregs, the descendants of the ancient Libyans, formerly known as the "Afri," from whom Africa receives its name. Their women are unveiled, but the faces of the men are heavily swathed. In olden times this spot was inhabited by the Getuli, who ate all things that were regarded as inedible and who were a source of horror to the Carthaginians, themselves addicted to roasting and stuffing little dogs. Their neighbors were the Garamantes, the lost people, believed to be the world's first pacifists. In their undeciphered rock sculptures archaeology seeks for Lost Atlantis clues.

Past the cross-roads of Ghadames and down into the Hoggar the Franco-American expedition will traverse an unknown land. No estimate has been formed of what the white wilderness will contribute to the human story. On the homeward stretch toward the Mediterranean the road passes by the famous basilica of Tebessa and the ruins of Bulla-Regia. Here the Romans built a stately city and duplicated it in every particular below ground. It is perhaps the only city in the world constructed with two complete sets of dwellings that combine Summer and Winter quarters and eliminate the expense of a vacation trip.

And at the close of the triangle Count de Prorok hopes to link the Egyptian civilisation which he found in the lowest strata of the Tanit necropolis with the megalithic remains of Roknia. At this site exists the largest prehistoric cemetery in the world, and recently, in one of its huge twenty-foot dolmens, was discovered the skull of an Egyptian woman with objects of the eighteenth dynasty.

Science has regarded as practically impenetrable the mystery of the dolmens that extend through England, Brittany, Spain, and through Europe as far as the Carpathians and even to India. It has been a cherished hope that archaeology would one day be able to connect them with known dates of the Berbers and the Kabyls and other ancient peoples who passed the way of North Africa, where, in the Atlas Mountains, the dolmens are to be found in their purest state.

Count de Prorok sees in the skull of the Egyptian woman found in the megalithic tombs among the crouching dead, and in the Egyptian amulets in the bottom layer of Tanit, the indication that Egypt was a colony from the Hoggar. It serves as his surest guide over that vague path—unlighted by even tradition's fitful glare—between Thebes and an antediluvian world.

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NON-FICTION

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IMPRESSIONS AND COMMENTS, by Havelock Ellis.
GYPSY FIRES IN AMERICA, by Irving Brown.
WILLARD STRAIGHT, by Herbert Croly.
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.

There is this to distinguish buying books for Christmas from buying other gifts—even if you wait until the last minute, you are sure to find a gift for everybody inside a book store's four walls. This year there are abundant last minute desirables which make the book store a real time-saving device. The publishers have done their utmost to make shopping easy and pleasant and altogether satisfactory.

Witness, for example, these exceptionally fine books for children, many of them attractive even to grownups: the new illustrated STORY OF MANKIND by Hendrick Willem Van Loon; LEGENDS OF CHARLEMAGNE by Thomas Bulfinch, illustrated by N. C. Wyeth; a MOTHER GOOSE, illustrated by C. B. Falls, famous New York artist; THE ISLAND OF THE MIGHTY by Padriac Colum, the poet; MEMOIRS OF A DONKEY by Countess de Segur, translated from the French; THE MAGIC FOREST, a delightful Indian book by Stewart Edward White; the PETER PAN PICTURE BOOK by Alice Woodward, approved by Sir James Barrie; LAND AND SEA TALES by Rudyard Kipling; new RAGGEDY ANDY books, and a score of volumes on the same pattern; KAK, THE COPPER ESQUIMO by Vilhjalmar Steffanson, the polar explorer in collaboration with Violet Irwin; THE ROSE AND THE RING by William Makepiece Thackeray with the author's own quaint illustrations. There are literally scores of other books of the same quality and they make a Christmas prospect for youngsters such as there has never been before.

Adults are in an equally fortunate situation. Certainly the following books recommend themselves as gifts to discriminating readers.

WILLARD STRAIGHT by Herbert Croly, the life of one of China's greatest Americans; THE LETTERS OF ARCHIE BUTT, the memoirs of Theodore Roosevelt's aide, accounted one of the finest biographies written; THE NATURE OF A CRIME, the last of Joseph Conrad's books; THE NEW SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGY by Edgar Lee Masters; MARBACKA by Selma Lagerlof; JAPAN AND FORMOSA by Harry A. Frank; THE LAND OF THE LAUGHING BUDDA by Upton Close; a new edition of TWO YEARS IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY by Princess der Ling; PREJUDICES IV by H. L. Mencken, the critic and essayist; ILIANA, a book of prize-winning short stories by Konrad Bercovici; the AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MARK TWAIN edited by Albert Bigelow Paine; TRAVEL DIARY OF A PHILOSOPHER by Count Keyserling; MEMOIRS AND ADVENTURES by Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle; RACIAL REALITIES IN EUROPE by Lothrop Stoddard; THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE by T. Anker Larsen; BARE SOULS by Gamaliel Bradford and a multitude of others.

Good fiction is particularly abundant on Nanking Road and the stores have bought wisely of poetry and plays. There is, of course, also the usual humor from Leacock, Lardner and Cobb. A list of *all* the books worth buying would make a fat catalog, but the discerning giver of gifts will adventure down the shelves for himself. He is certain to make rich discoveries.

H. G. Wells occupies the stage again in both England and America with a new *ATLANTIC EDITION* of his works. The work has been selected and arranged by the author and there is a personal introduction to each of the twenty-eight volumes describing the special circumstances under which the particular book was conceived and written. The American edition (Scribners) has been limited to 1,000 copies, each The first two volumes, just published, contain *THE TIME MA-* volume to be signed by the author. *CHINE, THE WONDERFUL VISIT AND OTHER STORIES, THE ISLANDS OF DOCTOR MOREAU, THE SLEEPER AWAKENS.* The English publisher is T. Fisher Unwin.

It is called a *naughty* novel, but as a matter of fact it is merely one of the wittiest, freshest and most entertaining of the season. The title is *MARIPOSA* and the author Henry Blerlin, creator of *THE HOUSE OF THE FIGHTING COCKS.* Mariposa gives the zest to the story not alone by her indecorum, but by her unexpected stunts and her contrasting flashes of demureness and audacity, sophistication and sweet credulity. It is a relieving story among the many which are not.

One of the most delightful novels yet written is now being published by Knopf, New York, well known for exceptional books. It is entitled *THE PEASANTS* and is issuing in four volumes, each bearing the name of a season of the year. The first, just received in Shanghai, is *AUTUMN. THE PEASANTS* is a translation of the masterpiece of one of Poland's greatest novelists, Ladislas St. Reymont and the book is reputed abroad to be the greatest Polish book of the past generation. The story is of a rare quality and the narrating of it is obviously the work of a master. It is altogether a treat which Shanghai readers cannot afford to overlook.

An odd book appears in WHALING by Charles Boardman Hawes, just published by Doubleday Page and Co. It is a history of whaling from the twelfth century down to the present told in the tone and manner of an adventure story. The book is a succession of mutinies, murders and massacres and of flashes of madness, brutality and heroism and is thoroughly interesting. It is beautifully illustrated with action color prints.

"I suppose I was a kind of wandering God's fool—trying sailoring, gold-digging, treasure hunting in the Andes, sealskin fisher, Indian trader, anything and everyhing," says Charles J. Finger of he adventurous years before William Marion Reedy told him that he could write. Whether or not he came back laden with nuggets, he did bring a treasure of folk lore from the Indians in the "Silver Lands" of South Amercia, strange enchantments and ways of breaking them, giants and witches and undersea people, fairy folk who are very real to forest dwellers. In TALES FROM SILVED LANDS, which Doubleday, Page & Company have just published, Mr. Finger recounts for his own children, Helen and Herbert, and all other boys and girls, the stories of the rat that had a tail like a horse, the Calabash man, Na-Ha the fighter of Cape Horn, El Enano the snag-toothed who hid in the forest, Cabrakan the robber who ate goats like strawberries, and many another.

The book is illustrated by Paul Honore, the mural artist, with many black and white wood cuts and ten in color, all of them flooded with yellow sunshine against the silver blue of forest and river.

Down the long hall of a Chicago newspaper office comes a series of agonising yelps, a tall, cadaverous man, writhing in pain, enters an office and drops into a chair. It is Eugene Field visiting his managing editor, Charles H. Dennis. The yelps and writhes are a never-varying formula reminiscent of the old days when the two friends worked together in a little room large enough for but one extra chair and were each accustomed to put the other in his place at odd moments by telling him how grievous a backache his presence induced. During Field's creative years, Mr. Dennis was his intimate friend. He followed and encouraged Field's development from the "Chicago Dante, bard of pork and land" to his final achievement as the most beloved poet of childhood. In EUGENE FIELD'S CREATIVE YEARS, just published, Mr. Dennis undertakes to give a full-length portrait of this whimsical genius who has become, in a sense, a legendary character, a sort of American Ulenspiegel, very unlike the actual man as his friends knew him. The poet who lived so merrily and yet so broodingly, who faced fate so light-heartedly and courageously, who combated his natural loneliness so persistently and wrought with his pen so brilliantly, so understandingly, deserves, thinks Mr. Dennis, a more discriminating analysis of his methods of thought and his philosophy of work than ordinarily has been accorded him. Mr. Dennis's work is reinforced by numerous bits of self-revelation from Field's own pen, which are singularly fascinating.

YOU GENTILES. By Maurice Samuel. Harcourt, Brace & Co.

The most striking quality of Mr. Samuel's book is its exceptional frankness. Too often discussions of the question here considered leave the impression that the writer has not spoken his whole mind; that he has drawn on his kid gloves at the very points where a barehanded treatment is most desirable. Not so Mr. Samuel. He is full of earnest conviction, and he obeys its injunctions, wheresoever they lead him. It may be that his very earnestness sometimes leads him astray, and that his generalisations, which are arrived at by a really cute faculty of discernment, are sometimes too broad, but his book nevertheless contains much that is soundly reasoned and much that is provocative of thought.

"You Gentiles" is an attempt to analyse the fundamental differences between Jew and Gentile, to determine their relation to anti-Semitism, and to weigh the possibilities of a solution of the problem which these differences create. Mr. Samuel believes them to be so great, so deep-seated, springing as they do from totally opposed conceptions of life, that they constitute a chasm which cannot be bridged within measurable time. He sees these differences as a contest between two ways of life which must continue indefinitely.

What are the differences, as Mr. Samuel sees them? In the main, so far as they can be bound together, the line of cleavage is this: To the Gentile life is "a game and a gallant adventure;" to the Jew it is "a serious and sober duty." The Gentile lives by the rules of a game—"none the less severe or exacting for that," says Mr. Samuel, "but not inspired by a sense of fundamental purposefulness." It is, he contends, the Jew's belief in the eternal quality of human endeavor which distinguishes his morality from that of the Gentile. "To you morality is 'the right thing,' to us morality is 'right.'"

Thus the Jew is fundamentally antagonistic to Gentile conceptions of moral attributes. He cannot understand the Gentile conception of loyalty as a moral attribute. Its applications often seem to him unintelligent. He cannot, for instance, see why a boy should be expected to believe his college the best of colleges, or a soldier his regiment the best of regiments. Love he can understand, but not loyalty. Similarly he is puzzled by the Gentile system of honor. He questions whether it is founded on right. Why is it honorable to make war in this way and not in another, if war in itself is wrong?

Neither can the Jew share the Gentile attitude toward sport. The one finds in it an opportunity to realise his ideals for living on a miniature scale and a training ground for participation in life; the other has no play-representation of life in terms of sport. Thus war, which is the greatest of games to the Gentile, is abhorred by the Jew. When his people made war their exultation in victory was not the Gentile's glorification of the warrior, "but only a fierce joy of having survived. We fought bitterly, vindictively, in order to kill, and our God was a god of war."

The Gentile is adaptable to discipline; the Jew is not. Even in the Jewish synagogue—the orthodox synagogue—"all is disorder; we talk during service; we answer out of turn; . . . people walk in and out; . . . part of the congregation is standing, part sitting; . . . sometimes there is so much babbling that the voice of the cantor or leader cannot be heard." Mr. Samuel perceives the same differences in all branches of organised life.

"Jewish meetings never begin on time, never end on time. In your clubs and societies—order and harmony; in ours; noise disorder and wastage. . . . In your homes calm and even systematisation; in our boisterous affections, formlessness."

Yet the Jew—the orthodox Jew—Mr. Samuel points out, submits to an amazing discipline in his personal relation to his religion. His life is surrounded by ritual, and it is proof of the rigorous and effective character of the discipline therein entailed that the Jew has maintained his identity and his religion through eighty generations of oppression. But it is the Jew's inability to comprehend the forms of the Gentile's discipline which does so much to irritate the Gentile in their contacts. "The individual is our climax," says Mr. Samuel, "as the mass is yours."

He can see no alleviation of the effect of these differences through the modernisation of the Jew. Though Jews may adopt the surface appearances of gentile life, they still rebel against the conception of the game. Modernisation, so far as Mr. Samuel can see, has done nothing to decrease the friction between Jew and gentile. They remain fundamentally opposed in their ideals and in their approach to life.

Neither can Mr. Samuel see any prospect of a solution of the difficulty through assimilation.

"It is unthinkable [he says] that so vivid an element as the Jewish people should be absorbed into your world without producing an appreciable alternation in its constitution. A world that has absorbed the Jews will to that extent be a Jewish world.

"And this is precisely the condition which you refuse to admit. You want no tampering with your identity; you want to remain what you are. . . . You want us to be absorbed in you without leaving a trace. And with the best intentions in the world we cannot oblige. . . .

"We cannot assimilate; it is so humiliating to us that we become contemptible in submitting to the process; it is so exasperating to you that, even if we were willing to submit, it would avail us nothing."

THE NEW SPOON RIVER. By Edgar Lee Masters. Boni & Liveright.

Almost ten years after "The Spoon River Anthology" set the critical world to squabbling and brabbling, "The New Spoon River" appears—the Spoon River of today, industrialised and standardised in commerce and in thinking. After a badly aimed shot or two at the novel and a spindling volume or two of verse, Mr. Masters has come again to the stuff he does best, to the folk he knows best and the dreams he dreams best of all. Here again are the people who have their mortality in American towns and their immortality in American verse, like Lewis Fay, "dodging devils and mocking the gods"—bankers, bailiffs, clerks, plumbers, artists, editors, reform Mayors, preachers, Chinese restaurateurs, harlots, soldiers, Judges, librarians, school-m'ams, Mr. Masters has written their epitaphs, exposing their meanness and celebrating their heroism, telling what they would not tell of themselves and likewise giving voice to what they could not tell, what perhaps they felt but never articulated. For the essence of life perfumes every one alike, and those on whom it hangs most heavily never know or never tell. Mr. Masters tells as only a poet may.

Those who read through "The New Spoon River" at one sitting, through upward of three hundred epitaphs or moral preachments, discover three dominant entities—the individual, the community and the dreamer. They are not to be confused. The strongest individuals, like Ezra Fink, magnate and patron, grind their way out of the town, subdue it and shape it in their own image. The weaker, like Mary Howe, find their lives blasted by the community as though by a single, organised blow. And others, like the Chinese restaurateur, Yet Sing Low, live within the town, walk in its streets and pay their taxes, but reliquish no part of their lives. In the midst of the squalor, the tumidity, the brawl and the preaching, they dream of better things and sweeter. Neither the strong individuals nor the tyrannical community touches them. And it is of such people that Mr. Masters writes most lyrically; for they have indeed dodged the devils and found the gods, like Jacob Braham—

In your mortal days did you not see
That man is linked to every living thing
By kindred ties of physical substance and form.
And by ties of physical need and function?
And that the thing called life
Is the same, whether in plant or beast or man?
And when you saw that man's body was not alone
In the world of created beings,
And that man's life was not alone
In the world of living beings,
Did it not give you the hint that man's soul is not alone,
But is companioned and sustained
By genera of spirits,
And by the hierarchies of gods
Bound together by the same spiritual blood,
And rising by creative evolutions
To kinship with God Himself?

The new Spoon River has become industrialised, the suburb, the "ganglion" of Chicago as Mr. Masters terms it, mumbling what Chicago shouts, straining, puffing, expanding. In saving its life, however, it loses it in standardisation; and even Mr. Masters has fallen a bit that way. His epitaphs of citizens, the persons of civic import, are largely conventionalised. Perhaps because we know these people well, the epitaphs want the mystery and the sting of the queer characters put down in "The Spoon River Anthology." Henry Breckenridge, Clerk of Courts, who saw the politics that played behind the effigy of justice; Mayor Marston, who reformed so indiscreetly that the jackals bit him; Olaf Lindbloom, hypocritical editor and tool of capital; Rhoda Pitkin, librarian, who by direction of Ezra Fink "banished Volney, Haeckel and Darwin," and

. . . started to mold our children
On history, religion and pure fiction,
And make them patriots, law abiders,
The builders of homes, and true Americans!

Louis Raguse, criminal lawyer, "a pessimist, but only by word of mouth," "all the while his safety box was full of bonds;" Emerson Rush, who established a magazine in New York and made it great in size by keeping it small in ideals; Lilah Wood, wife of Editor Wood of The Ledger, who discovered that she belonged not only to him but through him to the paper manufacturers, the advertisers and bankers—these are familiar types whom Mr. Masters has treated unimaginatively, with little surprise in conception or phrasing. Perhaps he does not feel about them deeply; they are at once too obvious and too dull.

But if he seems only faintly reminiscent of "The Spoon River Anthology," in these epitaphs he flares hotly enough about the war and writes with passion and irony. One of his most vivid epitaphs, pointed and well accelerated to climax, is of Dick Sapper:

The ordinance of Spoon River permitted
The preaching of Jesus on the streets,
By Salvationists and Fundamentalists,
So I went to the Square one day with the Bible
And began to read: "Woe unto you lawyers,
Who build the sepulchres of the prophets."
And being known as a Socialist
They put me in jail for talking Socialism
On the public square.
Well, the war came on and Ezra Fink
Had written a letter to Spoon River
To buy war bonds until we were broke,
And I opposed it and even opposed
The lawless and hellish draft in the name
Of Jesus of Nazareth, as I thought.
So they put me in jail for twenty years,
Where my body broke and my spirit broke,
And where in vain I tried to be pardoned.
And I coughed and cursed to that awful moment
When the blood of my body shot from my mouth
Like a gushing hose, and I was dead.
And some of you call this a Republic!
Well, some of you be damned.
And God damned!

On the following page is a mordant epitaph for "Unknown Soldiers":

Stranger! Tell the people of Spoon River two things:
First that we lie here, obeying their words;
And next that had we known what was back of their words
We should not be lying here!

In the world of letters there is some indefinite line which sets off genius from mere competency. In "The New Spoon River," Mr. Masters seldom crosses to the side of genus. He writes of these folk with instinctive understanding, rarely praising or blaming to excess, and likewise with a fine sense of socal values. The epitaphs throci with worldly import. But although both the manner and the matter of "The Spoon River Anthology" appear again in "The New Spoon River," the ecstacy of poetry has softened. One misses the occasional hot, fulgurating stroke of the original epitaphs which burned with poetry and only looked like prose. This new Spoon River, of which Mr. Masters is writing, has lost flavor, too, by merging with Chicago, by yielding country to city and flowing into the marketplace. And who knows but the fault lies there? For how shall a poet soar who flies on a spiritless bird? And if Mr. Masters seems merely competent in "The New Spoon River"—amazingly competent at times—one must remember that as a social entity Spoon River is no longer distinguishable, that it no longer lives mainly within itself, but is rather an indigent client feeding obsequiously at a patron's table.—New York Times.

THE THREE HOSTAGES. By John Buchan. The Houghton Mifflin Company.

"A young gentleman of Eton College" is responsible for John Buchan's "The Three Hostages." This young man, according to the dedicatory note in the novel, wrote to the Scotch author and demanded that he pull himself together and leave the somewhat arid branch of historical research in which the author was then engaged and to recuscitate the redoubtable Richard Hannay. Mr. Buchan, willing to oblige, promptly wrote "The Three Hostages" for this perspicacious young gentleman from Eton, who, therefore, deserves the profound thanks of all lovers of adventure fiction. Mr. Buchan's latest novel is quite in the vein of those previous books which narrated the war investigations of Richard Hannay. Hannay, now Sir Richard, is hauled from his quiet life in the country and plunged into the midst of a huge conspiracy directed at the peace of the world. His primary job is to secure the release of three hostages (an international financier's daughter, the grandson of a Duke, and the small son of a great British soldier and administrator) who have been spirited away by this mysterious combine. To do this he ventures into dangerous channels and the result is a book that steadily gathers pace from the expository opening to the thrilling last chapter in which Hannay and his antagonist stalk each other over cliffs.

If one were to analyse the ingredients which make up this story it would be difficult to find anything particularly new even to the large part which Hindoo mysticism and hypnotism play in the plot. But for some reason difficult to ascertain, Mr. Buchan handles this matter in such a way that a decidedly new effect is produced. Part of this is due to the skill at suggesting a complete naturalism which is so large a portion of Mr. Buchan's virtues as a writer. Unlike most authors of mystery tales in which the plot is the whole thing, he expends a deal of careful writing on his character exposition. He likes to make his figures actually live and because they do live they add a touch of reasonability to the most extraordinary happenings that in the work of most other writers would induce no more than a dubious shake of the head. Of course no such person as Medina (the Satanic villain of "The Three Hostages") could ever live in real life and get away with the monstrous feats which are apportioned out to him by the clever author; but in this particular book Medina exists as an actuality. Medina is a most excellent villain, a foeman worthy of Hannay's utmost skill.

Another trick (or rather indiosyncrasy) of Buchan's method of writing is to make his climaxes cumulative, one coming after the other in rapid sequence and each one a trifle more impressive than the one before. It is in this way that "The Three Hostages" is written and therefore the reader passes on rapidly from situation to situation always a little more perturbed than before, but conscious that in one final superclimax the whole thing is to be straightened out and Hannay is to circumvent the fiendish plans of as clever a band of knaves as ever trod between the covers of a book. There is no doubt of Mr. Buchan's qualifications as a writer of mystery tales. This new work takes its place beside "The Thirty-nine Steps," "Greenmantle," and "Mr. Standfast" as a work of thrills cleverly subdued to the exigencies of reality.

One thing should be noted about "The Three Hostages," and it is something that may please young gentlemen from Eton who desire adventure unalloyed by tender emotions: There is no central love interest in this book. For more than three hundred pages the author carries on a story that does not depend upon love in the slightest for its motivating causes.

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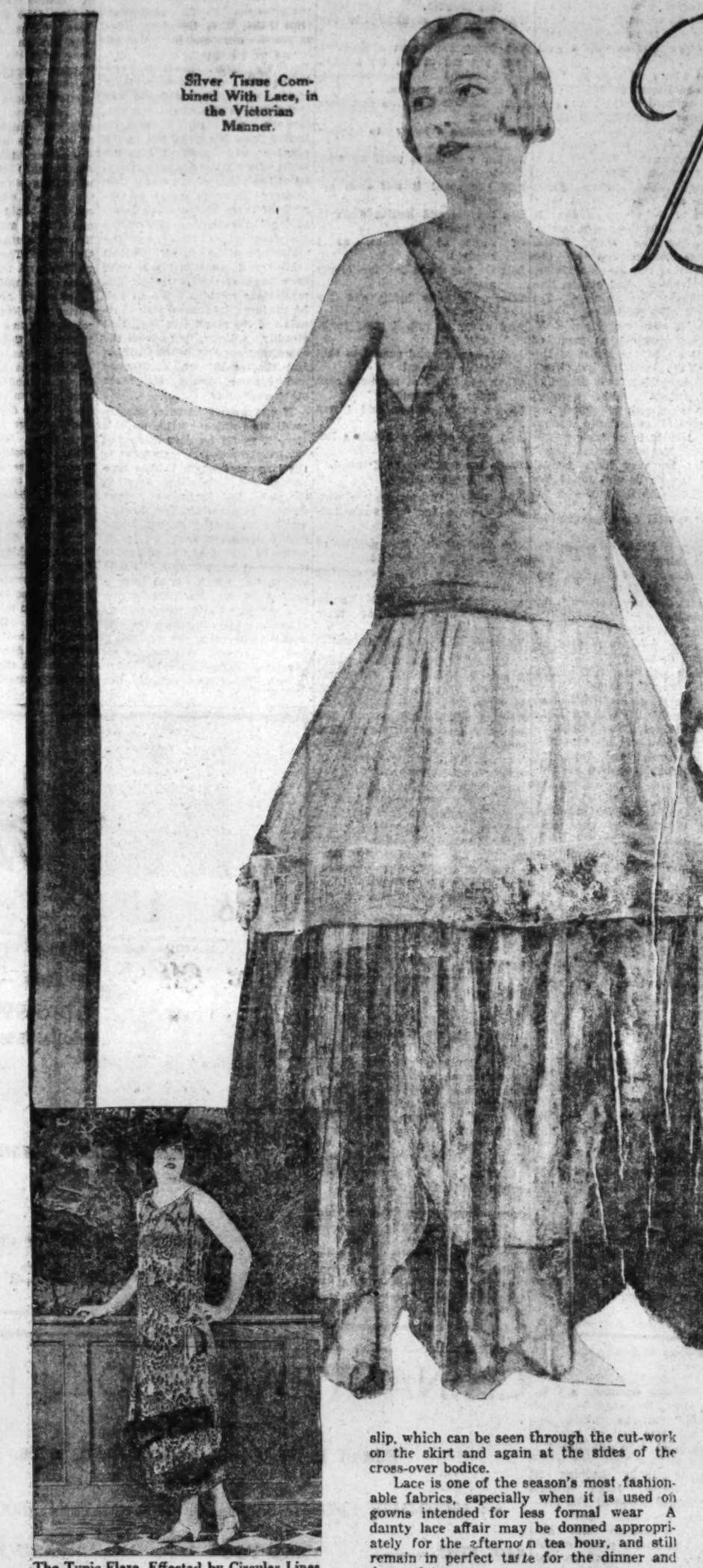
Beauty in Brocades

BROCADE is the fabric of the hour. Evening gowns of the new social season are fashioned from sheer chiffon, which boasts motifs of embroidered chenille in self-color. This is only one of the current varieties, so luxurious in texture that a model of this material requires no other trimming.

Traceries of chenille on backgrounds of dazzling color-contrast are also popular. Metal embroideries sometimes take the place of the self-color motifs, adding still another member to the large family of fashionable brocades.



Silver Tissue Combined With Lace, in the Victorian Manner.

Luxurious, Tubular Evening Gown of Chenille Brocade.

Simple Lace Frock, Enhanced With Crystal Flowers.

The Tunic Flare, Effected by Circular Lines.

Cut-out Embroidery and Velvet in an Attractive Formal Model.

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BROCADES and metal cloths vie with the sheer beauty of lace in the latest evening mode. There is subtle splendor in the patterned fabrics, a softness of texture which is so luxurious that it requires little or no additional adornment.

Metal fabric forms the background for the chenille brocade pattern of the gown most prominently illustrated today. Here you have the tubular silhouette, the popular line of the current fashion.

The model is really very simple, with two straight lengths of material cut into a becoming neckline and quite sleeveless. Where the tubular gown reaches the knee, it ripples into a flounce and the joining is made more attractive by a garland of silk roses draped at one side.

Another charming frock for evening wear designed on the "straight and narrow" contour is of velvet and cut-out embroidery. Chiffon velvet is slashed into two revers, which are crossed to fashion the bodice.

Chiffon embroidery, which forms the skirt, is enhanced in interest by the clever use of jet beads worked into the design. This gown is really a tunic worn over a satin slip, which can be seen through the cut-work on the skirt and again at the sides of the cross-over bodice.

Lace is one of the season's most fashionable fabrics, especially when it is used on gowns intended for less formal wear A dainty lace affair may be donned appropriately for the afternoon tea hour, and still remain in perfect taste for the dinner and dance, later.

A becoming model is the one of all-over lace covering a costume-slip of soft Canton crepe. The mere addition of the frosted flowers in a diagonal line at the girdle affords a decorative note which heightens the appeal of the entire costume.

The Victorian era is hinted at in the creation of silver tissue with its hoop-skirt of lace. The combination is very alluring when a few colorful blossoms are added to the hoop-bandeau at the front.

Brocade—and yet more brocade! The graceful lines of the tunic model trimmed with a wide band of beaver fur make this a suitable gown for the woman of mature proportions. Only a plain bow at one side of the undefined waistline serves as trimming, but it is sufficient.

It is obvious from these illustrations that the straight line gown holds its own, particularly when it takes the form of a tunic. Of course, there are some women who still cling to the dainty and charming but more familiar lines of the full skirt and bodice. Still, there can be no doubt that the straightline silhouette has found tremendous favor in gowns for every hour of the day. Whatever the material, you can be quite sure of being correct if you adhere to these lines in planning the gowns for your winter wardrobe.

Exiles War On Spanish Monarchy

(Continued from Page 3)

a group of greedy, unscrupulous scoundrels. Alfonso is an evil liver. He has dragged the dignity of the nation down to his open consorting with casino keepers. He is a Deauville King, a night-life King."

Here is a bit from Ibanez:

"My conscience will not allow me to rest until I bring succor to my motherland. My people are in captivity. I will devote the rest of my life to fighting King Alfonso and the military dictatorship. I have been silent too long. I will do everything possible to topple the King from his throne and strike a ringing blow at tyranny. . . . He (Alfonso) is a Germanophile and a liar, and I intend to tell the truth and all the truth about him for the first time."

Before quoting the reply of the Marques de Magaz to the novelist's rhetoric, it may be well to go back a little in order to make it as comprehensive as possible. When the "aged" (he is not yet 61 years of age) professor of Greek, the author of those classics, "El Espejo de la Muerte" and "De Mi Pais," was first sent by the ungrateful but alert Primo to rusticate at Fuerteventura, that patch of sand in the remote Canaries blown across from the Sahara, with his books and his manuscripts and his dreams, not to mention some wholesome advice, the intellectuals of Europe and some in America were loud in protests, although many of them had never heard of him before. They will tell you in the book-shop which adjoins the Spanish Consulate Generaley, down at Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, that there is quite a demand for "El Espejo de la Muerte," "De Mi Pais" and his edition of "Don Quixote."

Well, among the intellectuals who were most vociferous in eluogiing the Salamanca don, among the most vituperate abusers of the forces which had exiled him hence, only to make his escape when, as he confesses he "heard the world unanimously appealing" to him to run for it, were the famous poet-condottiero of Italy, Gabriele d'Annunzio, and the scarcely less famous defeatist and novelist of France, Romain Rolland. The former wrote:

"The luminous Spain of our dreams appears to us today as a poor, extinct country. The entrails of its horses ripped out in its bullrings seem less sinister to us than the bloody brains of its crazy chiefs. It is necessary to brand that subaltern, camouflaged as a General, a bandit tyrant. . . . But does not he, Miguel de Unamuno, leave at the border of the gloomy kingdom a sort of inextinguishable brightness?"

And this from the Frenchman:

"We shall not allow to pass without vehement protest the dispicable act of which the military Directorate of Spain has just made itself guilty by deporting Miguel de Unamuno. . . . He is the last knight of the land of chivalry. His ingrate King has just rejected him. Let the world be the judge. We, heralds of the conscience of Europe, cry out our indignation."

Thus we may be better able to contemplate the comment of the Marques de Magaz on Ibanez's fervent periods. One might have expected him to leap gallantly to the defense of the King and the Dictator. Nothing of the sort. He merely sent a brief note to the Paris paper, which had published the novelist's interview. It reads in part as follows:

"It seems to be a sort of world fashion that some literary men follow to appear publicly almost as revolutionists. They do so to advertise themselves so that they will be noticed and identified among the mass of mankind. In the particular case of Ibanez, he having been away from Spain for many years, knows of what is going on her only through the reports of his friends, who are poets of hyperbolic minds. . . . If Ibanez could personally observe the infrequency of political arrests, the absence of party strife, he would have proof that the Spanish people are not in need of improvised delivery."

Of course, to this hardly—to some adequate defense of the King and the Dictator, Primo's man might have quoted from Ambassador Gerard and from the republican leader in Spain. When Mr. Gerard was obligod to leave Berlin, at the time diplomatic relations were broken off at Washington, he came home by way of Madrid and there asked King Alfonso whether there was any party in Spain favorable to the Allies.

"Yes," replied his Majesty, "there are two: I and the rabble."

And then those words of the republican leader in the bullring of the capital.

"If we are to have a republic, I believe I could mention the name of the first President at this moment, and you would agree with me: His Majesty King Alfonso." And the rabble cheered.

So far the masses, or "rabble" (to use their King's word), have given no sign. Not even the invectives of Ibanez and Unamuno have aroused them. Possibly they may imagine that they know their King better than they do and that he needs no defense. Possibly they are still indifferent to it all. In any case, before he started for Morocco Primo left them an account of his stewardship with an optimistic view of the future. This is in the form of three manifestoes: The first is addressed to the army and navy, the second to the Spanish people and the third to the soldiers fighting in Africa.

"I had sincerely believed," he writes to his comrades in arms, "that the anniversary of our act of a year ago would see the moment come to re-establish constitutional normality. It was an illusion. * * * The two fundamental points of our program are still unrealised. We have yet to stabilise the situation in Morocco and to forge the political organ that will replace us. As regards Morocco, the necessity of first subduing the revolt of the tribes obliges us to defer solutions which, if applied before we are in a position of absolute mastery, would be signs of weakness.

"As regards the organ to replace us, in the three months during which the party of Patriotic Union has been in formation, it has been impossible even to enlist the hundreds and thousands of members that have enthusiastically presented themselves and still less to elect committees and a party directory. Intrigues and murmurings have not reached the throne nor captured public spirit though they have endeavored to do so and to divide the army, soliciting the garrisons, even those of Catalonia, which, when our movement of salvation started, risked all for it."

Primo then admits that while in the last year the fiscal burdens have not been measurably lessened, owing to the drain of Morocco, national credit was never better abroad, nor ever was there less unemployment at home, even though his reforms called for the discharge of thousands of public employes. He says that the Directory has created 1,500 schools, increased the salaries of teachers and modernised the law of military service.

PRIMO DEFENDS HIS ACTS

In the second document, in which he appeals to the people, he disclaims the title of dictator and declares that he does not repent of not having used undue severity, for his moderation "has merited the approval of the serene-minded and the consideration of European nations, many of whose eminent men do justice to our labor and the humane sentiments inspiring it." Then he adds:

"We must continue. The road of purification still stretches far ahead. The 'caciques' (bosses) still cling to their nests. The feudalism of certain public bodies and bad habits of indiscipline and laziness still persist, for they had become a second nature, obscuring the vision of citizenship and the gleaming truth that only by work in peace and good-will in official as in private spheres will individual happiness, which is the parent of collective happiness of the family and of the nation, be secured. Many cynical despots and perverse individuals survive. . . . We must proceed with the extirpation of the social cancer."

To the army in Morocco he wrote, among other things:

"The man in the ranks sometimes forgets his superiority over the Moor in hand-to-hand fighting and quails without reason. It is necessary, therefore, both in individual and collective action, that the soldier shall make use of all his Spanish bravery and self-confidence and remember that by attacking or defending himself he will survive in most cases, whereas by surrender or running away only death or captivity, with all its woes, awaits him. We have better arms and more munitions, more resources and means; our wounded are better looked after and we are the more numerous. But even if on certain occasions we should be in inferior numbers the Moor, who has no military cohesion, cannot stand as long as we. Take, therefore, sure aim at the target, for it is not the noise of the discharge that frightens, but the bullet that enters the enemy's flesh."

He warns the soldiers not to lose their rifles or hand-grenades, for "they would soon be turned against you or your comrades." And he advises them to keep themselves clean, to wash their clothing, to care for their arms, "to be attentive and vigilant."

Since Primo's arrival in Morocco he has conducted a magnificent retreat in the Tetuan zone and has stabilised the defenses of the Melilla zone, miles to the east. He is ready to treat for peace. Still, however he may settle with the Moors, he will have to face at home the latent forces of long-established political organisations, whose sources of supplies he has cut off but whose vitality is still active. Unlike Mussolini, Primo has consistently declined all aid from the old political parties.

At any rate, the Moroccan settlement when it comes will be the crisis of his administration. How the Directory will emerge from that crisis will depend more on the disciplined loyalty of the returning army of 80,000 men than upon the intrigues of the surviving political leaders. They, too, however, look forward to Morocco, but from another point of view. "We will meet in Morocco!" exclaimed Count Romanones, when the Directory once spurned the co-operation of the old political parties, scoffed at their incompetence and turned in disgust at their habits. Rhetoric is cheap, but if the intellectual republicans in Paris have something more valuable to offer, Primo's purification of a nation may not have been so comprehensive as to cause its rejection. In that case a happy settlement in Morocco might be followed by a prolonged unhappy settlement in old Spain.

Spain Puts Ban On Gambling Resorts

Madrid.—There is much ado in Madrid and other busy centers of Spain over the Military Government's recent decree suppressing gambling.

Not only the Casino at San Sebastian, which is the principal attraction at Spain's leading seaside resort, but the palatial Casino de Madrid, a private club, with a $1,000 entrance fee and run on sumptuous lines, as well as the Military Club, have been warned to cover up their roulette and baccarat tables.

The Bellas Artes (Fine Arts) Club, whose new and magnificent premises are half completed and whose chief source of income, as is the case with all Spanish clubs, whether political or not, was gambling, is faced with ruin, and consternation reigns.

Political enemies of the military government state that the clubs, excepting, naturally, the Miliary Club—which, after all, are not open to the general public, and in this respect differ from the dens flourishing a year ago all over Spain in the disguise of clubs—have been forbidden to gamble solely on account of the political intrigues carried on in them. Reprisals of this kind should doom the principal clubs in Madrid to bankruptcy in a short space of time. It is generally said that the directorate dare not maintain the prohibition indefinitely.

Navy's Scout Cruisers Are Out Of Date

(Continued from Page 3)

cruisers at the present time, the ratio is approximately 4-2-1.

The United States is the 1, Great Britain and Japan the 4 and 2, respectively.

To reckon the value of scout cruisers it is necessary to go back no further than the beginning of the world war. Ten German cruisers were afloat at that time. Everyone familiar with what happened ten years or less ago will recall the damage that the Karlsruhe and the other German cruisers wrought on the seas. Two of these vessels, acting alone and unsupported by any shore facilities, sank more than two hundred thousand tons of British commerce before they themselves were sunk. From first to last, more than a hundred British men-of-war were engaged in ridding the seas of the ten German cruisers.

NO FUNDS FOR NEW CRUISERS

Chairman Hale of the House Committee on Naval Affairs urged Congress at its last session to provide funds for the construction of eight new light cruisers for the American navy. The request failed, the bill authorising the new proposed warships failing to pass before adjournment.

It was the suggestion of Chairman Hale and his committee that the cruisers should be laid down not later than July 1, 1927, and completed within three years from that date. Thus, under this program, which failed of passage, we should have had, in six years, scout cruiser strength equal to about 80 percent of Japan's and about one-third of Great Britain's.

That was the most that was asked for, and that wasn't granted. It may be granted later, if Congress finds time to pass the necessary legislation.

Hale, versed in the ways of Congress, didn't ask for more than half of the actual needs, at that. Here is what he says concerning cruisers: "Due to the marked weakness of the United States navy in cruisers, we have continued to carry on our list of effective vessels a total of eighteen cruisers and light cruisers varying in age from 16 to 21 years, and with a total displacement of 160,000 tons. All these vessels are of too slow speed and not otherwise suitable for the service required of a cruiser at the present time.

"Based purely on a replacement policy, without disturbance to existing tonnage ratios for this type of vessel, it would be necessary to lay down at once 160,000 tons of cruisers of the size contemplated in the bill which recommends only eight."

Passion Players Cheated, They Say

New York.—Seeds of dissension and suspicion have been sown in the soil of ancient Oberammergau, Bavaria, because of dissatisfaction with the financial results of the visit made to the United States last winter by twelve of the principal actors in the Passion Play, it became known recently.

Benedikt Stucki, as chairman of the Heimatkunst, the association into which the 1,700 inhabitants of the village have been organised, has visited Frank D. Waterman to complain against the treatment accorded the Passion Players by their American sponsors.

VILLAGE GOT ONLY $10,000

He told Waterman, who was one of the first to underwrite the proposal to bring the players to the U. S., that although $275,000 had been collected by the American committee, only $10,000 had been turned over to the village.

The citizens of Oberammergau, Stucki said, were dissatisfied with this amount and demanded a detailed financial statement from the players. Even the venerable Anton Lang, for thirty years the village's leading citizen, the portrayer of the role of Jesus Christ in the play, found himself under suspicion.

SENT AGENT TO AMERICA

Stucki was finally sent to America to obtain a detailed financial statement.

Waterman said he intends to "find out whether there is any justice to the complaints" and that he will call a meeting of the underwriters.

BEAUTY PRIZE WINNER'S CONFESSION

Miss Alice Cordrey, the winner of a recent beauty competition, who was awarded the First Prize by an overwhelming majority of votes, confided to a London journalist the secret of her success.

"My complexion did it," she declared, with a merry laugh. "Striking features and fine eyes are an accident of birth—or a gift from the Gods, whichever way you like to put it—but nowadays life under modern conditions requires a woman to take especial care of her skin. I have used mercolised wax for mino for years past, and I find it unsurpassed for giving a soft, delicate freshness to the complexion that keeps one young and beautiful."

"It is the only thing I know," Miss Cordrey said, "that will maintain this unique action on the skin indefinitely. Most face creams seem to lose their effect after very little use, and many only clog the pores of the skin and leave the face sickly and pale."

Mercolised wax is sold by most chemists, and can be applied at night and washed off in the morning, when it takes the blemishes and roughness with it, leaving the skin soft and delicate as a child's. After a few applications the outer scarf surface of the skin disappears entirely, yet it is extremely pleasant to use, and performs this transformation almost imperceptibly. The beneficial results, however, are *most* perceptible and permanent!

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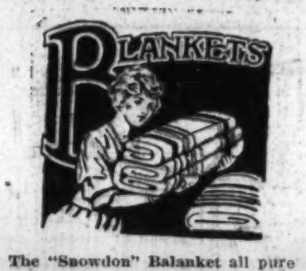

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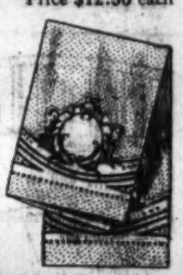

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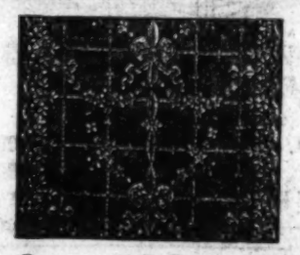

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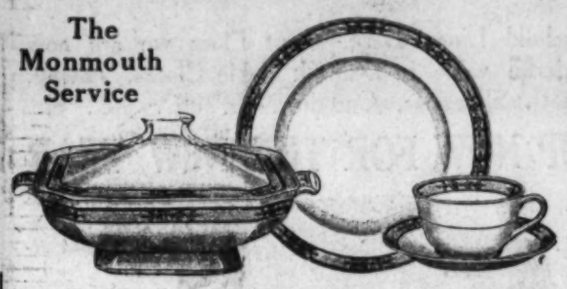

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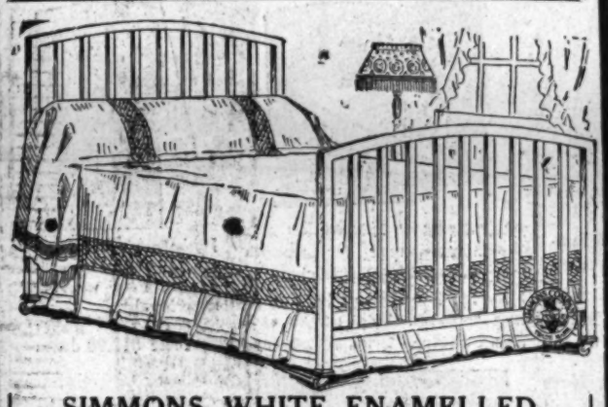
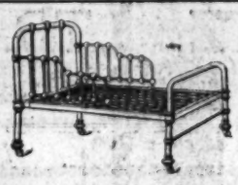
Set for 12 persons, 58 pieces	Price 72.00
Tea Cups and Saucers	Price $8.50 dz.



SIMMONS WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS

As sketch sqare Pillar

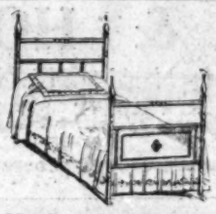
Size	3 ft. x 6 ft. 6 ins. with Spring	$75.00
„	3 ft. 3 ins. x 6 ft. 6 ins. „ „	87.50
„	3 ft. 6 ins. by 6ft 6 ins. „ „	89.50
„	4 ft. 6 ins. x 6 ft. 6 ins. „ „	123.00



Childrens Beds, English made white enamelled, with Spring.

Size 2 ft. 6 ins. by 4 ft. 6 ins. Price $39.50

Size 3 ft. by 5 ft. Price $49.50



"Hoskins" white enamelled English Bedsteads with Springs.

Size 3 ft. by 6 ft. 6 inches Price $67.50

The "C" Spring Bedseat Baby Carriage, Strong Metal Frame Semi-Folding.

Price $49.50

The "Compactum" Folding Baby Carriage, Metal Frame well up holstered in leather.

Price $35.00

FURNISH YOUR KITCHEN WITH "LONGLIFE" THE PURE ALUMINIUM

GUARANTEED 99 per cent PURE

LONGLIFE All British ALUMINIUM WARE

MADE WITHOUT SEAM OR SOLDER

EXTRA HEAVY QUALITY, SUPERIOR FINISH.

"Longlife" Aluminium Saucepans

Extra thick, with covers, polished

2	3	4	5	7	9
$2.75	3.50	3.95	4.95	6.25	7.25 ea.

"Longlife" Aluminium Colanders

With foot, strong quality, polished

Size	6	10 inch
Prices	$2.25	2.95

"Longlife" Aluminium Steamers

Polished

Sizes	5	7 pts.
Prices	$2.95	3.50 each

"Longlife" Aluminium Double Boilers

Polished.

Sizes	2	3 pts.
Prices	$4.50	5.50 each

"Longlife" Aluminium Milk Pans With covers, polished quality.

Size	2	2½	3	4½ pts.
Prices	$2.25	2.50	2.95	3.50 each

Mixing Bowl

Frosted finish diameter 13¼ ins.

Price $3.50 each

Deep Cake Tins

Polished.

Dia 5½ 5½ in.

Prices $1.00 1.35

Dia 7½ ins.

Price $1.50 each

"Longlife" Round Shape Stew Pans

Complete with covers, polisced.

Sizes 2 3 4 pts.

Prices $1.95 2.35 3.50 each

Sizes 5 7 9 pts.

Price $4.50 5.25 6.50 each

Fry Pans Heavy quality Dia.

7 8 8½ 8½ ins.

Prices $2.50 2.95 3.25 3.95 each

"Longlife" Plates Polished

Sizes 6½ 8 ins.

Prices 55 75 cts. each

Sizes 8½ 9 ins.

Prices $1.00 1.25 each

"Longlife" Aluminium Plate Covers Polished

Dia. 8 8½ ins.

Price $1.35 1.75

"Longlife" Aluminium Rice Boiler. Frosted finish. Size 9 inches

Price $5.00 each

"Longlife" Aluminium Canisters

Sizes	4	5 ins.
	$1.95	2.00
	4	7 ins.
	$2.95	3.75

"Longlife" Aluminium Pudding Bowls. With spring covers, polished

Dia.	5	6 ins
	$1.35	1.65
	6½	7½ ins.
	$1.95	2.45

"Longlife" Tea or Coffee Strainer

Frosted Finish.

Price 45 cts. each

"Longlife" Aluminium Pudding Bowls. Polished.

Dia. 4½ 5 6 6½ ins

$0.75 0.85

$1.00, 1.35

"Longlife" Aluminium Strainer. Polished.

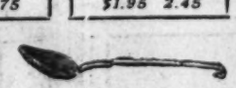
Diameter of Bowl 6"

Price $1.50 each

"Longlife" Folding Aluminium Tumblers

½ Pint Size

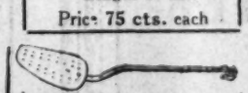
Price $1.00 each



"Longlife" Aluminium Basting Spoons.

Length 13 ins.

Price 75 cts. each



"Longlife" Aluminium Skimmers Length 14 ins.

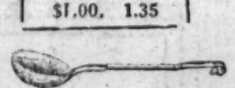
Price 75 cts.

"Longlife" Heavy Aluminium Kettles

Polished

Sizes 2 4 6 8 pts.

$4.50, 5.50, 6.95, .895



"Longlife" Perforated Ladles. 4½ ins. Bowl

Price 75 cts. each

"Longlife" Skimmers 5 ins. Bowl

Price 75 cts. each

"Longlife" Aluminium Stove Kettles, Polished

Sizes 2 3 4 pints

Prices $3.95 4.50 4.90

NEW SHIPMENT OF FINE ENGLISH CARPETS

Axminster Squares

Axminster Carpet Squares, Superior Quality, Size 9 by 10 ft. 6 ins. All over design on Fawn ground.

Price $120.00

Size 9 by 12 ft. Fancy Saxe Blue Ground, Black and Mauve border.

Price $135.00

Size 9 by 12 ft. All over design in Dark Blue, Red, and Light Brown

Price $135.00

Size 10 ft. 6 ins. by 13 ft. 6 ins. All over design in Grey, Maroon and Blue.

Price $175.00

The "Kimberley" Plain Velvet Squares. Siz 7½ by 10½ ft. In Light Brown shade, border slightly darker.

Price $89.50

Size 9 by 10 ft. ins. In a Dark darker.

Price $115.00

Green shade, Border slightly Size 10 ft. 6 ins. by 12 ft. Old Rose, with a darker border.

Price $115.00

The Persian Service

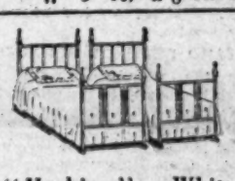
The Very Latest Design in Dinner Ware. Golden Brown Border, With Flowered Panels. English Semi-Porcelain.

Set for 6 Persons, 30 Pieces	Price $36.00
Set for 12 Persons, 58 Pieces	Price $75.00
Teacups and Saucers	Price $8.50 dz.

"SIMONS" WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS,

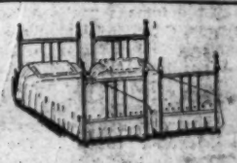
With Heavy 2 inch Pillar

Size	3 ft. x 6 ft. 6 ins. with Spring	$57.50
„	3 ft. 6 ins. x 6 ft. 6 ins. „ „	59.50
„	4 ft. x 6 ft. 6 ins. „ „	76.50
„	5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 ins. „ „	84.50



"Hoskins" White Enamelled Beds With Springs, Artistic Design size 3' x 6' 6"

Piece $59.50



"Hoskins" White English Beds With Spings, New Neat Design size 3' x 6' 6"

Piece $47.50

The "Ford" Baby Carriage.

English Made,

Low Built, well Upholstered, ½ inch Rubber Tyres a Marvel of Value

Price $47.50

"Davenport" Service

A new 1924 Medallion design in peacock Blue Color, on English Semi procelain, with gilt edges.

Set for 6 persons 30 pieces	Price $31.50
Set for 12 persons 58 pieces	Price $65.00
Cups and Saucers	$7.50 dz.

The "Niger" Hearth Rug French Velvet Pile, with Canvas Back. Smart designs on Saxe, Blue Buff Pink Grounds.

Size 2 ft. 4 ins. x 4 ft. 4 ins. Price $6.75

THE "BAGDAD" RUG.

"Bagdad" Reversible, Rug the best Rug value in China made from good quality Jute in Fancy and Oriental Colorings.

Size 27 x 54 ins. Price $4.50 each

Velvet Pile Rugs

Floral Designs Good Appearance. Hardwearing.

Size 24 x 52 in.

Price $10.50

"Alandford" Service

Rich Dark Blue Border, With 2 Gololines, English Ware.

Set for 6 Persons 30 Pieces	Price $28.50
Set for 12 Persons 58 Pieces	Price $58.50
Teacups and Saucers	Price $7.50 dz.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH **NO CREDIT**

"WAYLOO CORNER"

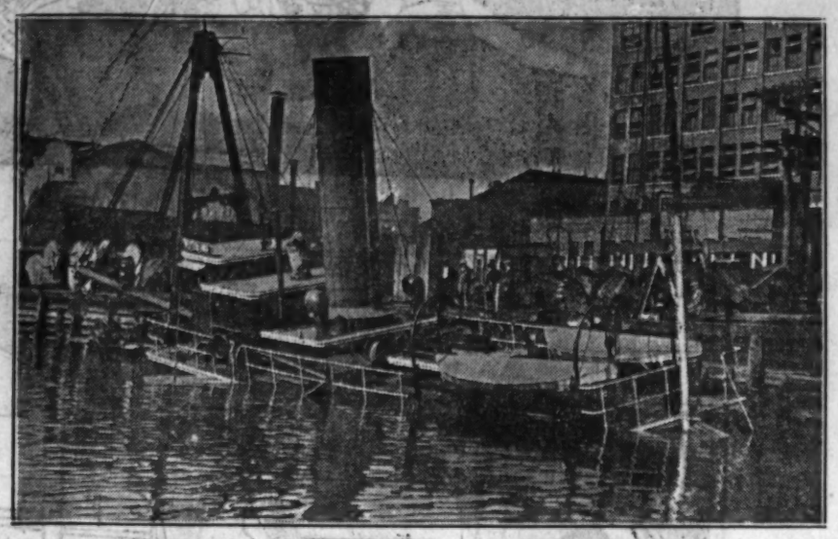
NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

DAILY GRAPHIC REVIEW OF NEWS EVENTS

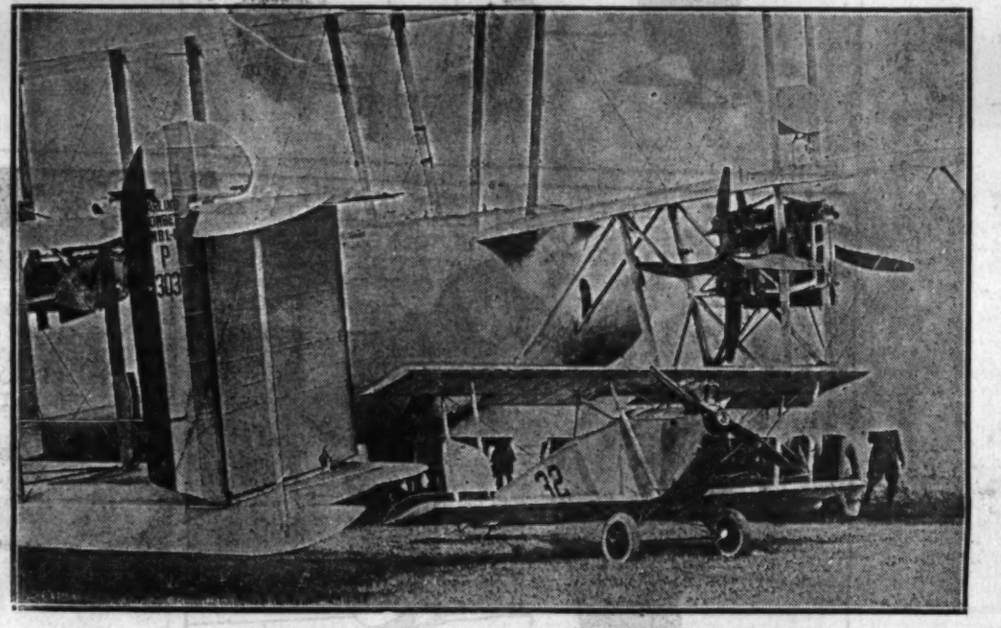
VIRGINIA AND BILLY THAW, attractive children of Mr. and Mrs. William Thaw, III, of Pittsburgh, are spending Fall at Hot Springs, Va. (Int'l Newsreel)

NAME OFTEN LINKED WITH PRINCE OF WALES—Lady Diana King, daughter of Earl of Lovelace, is believed by many in London to be girl Wales will eventually marry. (Int'l Newsreel)

ESSENCE OF OLD SPAIN is embodied in this latest French evening gown. (Int'l Newsreel)



IT HAPPENS IN BEST OF FAMILIES—Tugboat Western Union, used in repairing cables in New York Harbor, was moored to her pier in Jersey City, N. J., apparently well contented, but when her crew returned they found her partially submerged. (Int'l Newsreel)



MONSTER AND MIDGET—Barling bomber, largest airplane in world, is shown alongside tiny speed pursuit plane at McCook Field, Dayton, O. (Int'l Newsreel)

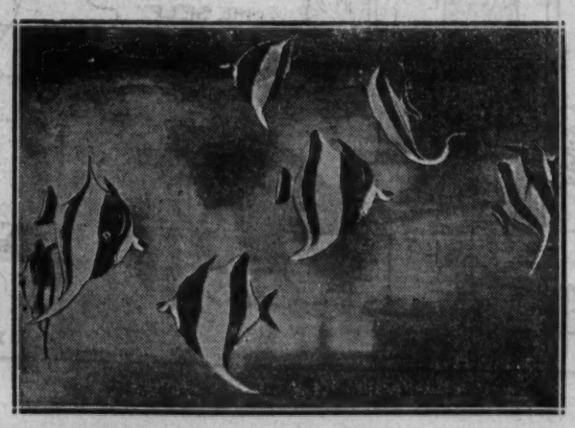
QUEEN'S DRESSING ROOM—Elaborate boudoir of Queen Marie of Rumania, at her palace at Genala. (Int'l Newsreel)

THIS BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT has been erected at Sand Point Field, Seattle, Wash., to mark spot where army round-world fliers completed their epochal voyage through air. (Int'l Newsreel)

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH of Gen Frank T. Hines director of Veterans' Bureau. (Int'l Newsreel)

PRINCESS MARY, only daughter of British rulers, married to Viscount Lascelles, will visit America when her youngest son is old enough to be left at home with nurse.

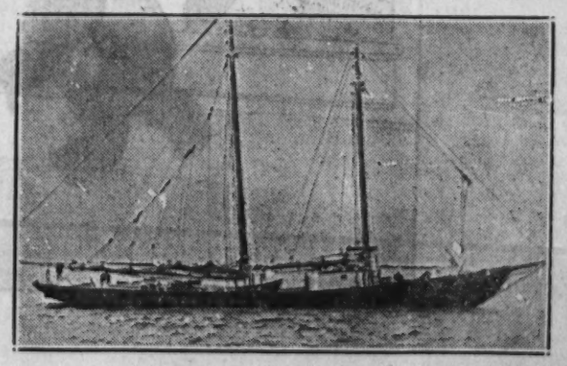
MISS EILEEN SOUSA, granddaughter of John Philip Sousa, America's "march king," has sailed from New York for tour of Europe. (Int'l Newsreel)



CAN YOU SOLVE THIS FISH MYSTERY?—Are these freak "Kihikihi" fish from Hawaiian Islands black and white, or white and black? (Int'l Newsreel)

GETTING IN WINTER SUPPLY OF COAL—This ten-ton lump taken from Illinois mine would suffice small family for entire cold season. (Int'l Newsreel)

BACK OF CHICAGO'S PRETTIEST BOBBED HEAD, which is owned by Miss Blanche Dalton winner in recent flapper contest in Windy City. (Int'l Newsreel)



SEIZED IN RUM ROW—Coast guardsmen have seized British thirst quencher Diamantina, off New York, with 3,000 cases of wet goods and $6,000 in cash. (Int'l Newsreel)

Bringing Up Father

YOU'RE A FINE GUY · I THOUGHT YOU WUZ GONNA SEND ME A TICKET TO THE FIGHT TONIGHT?
DIDN'T YOU GIT IT? I MAILED IT TO YOU LAST NIGHT · IT MUST BE AT YOUR HOUSE BY NOW!
1.

I CAN'T HELP THAT · I GOTTA GIT IN THE HOUSE TO GIT MY TICKET FER THE FIGHT!
NOW LISTEN · I'VE GOT A NEW CLUB AN' IF YOU DON'T GIT AWAY I'LL HAVE TO CHRISTEN IT ON YOUR COCO!
4.

I DON'T CARE WHO YOU ARE · YOU CAN'T COME OUT OF THAT HOUSE · SO BACK UP AND SHUT THE DOOR!
CAN'T YOU COPS AGREE · ONE OF YOUSE WOULDN'T LET ME IN AN' YOU WON'T LET ME OUT.
9.

THIS IS A FINE MESS I'M IN · I'LL NOT ONLY MISS THE FIGHT BUT I WON'T BE ABLE TO GIT OUT UNTIL THE COOK IS WELL AN' I'VE GOT GOOD PROSPECTS OF GITTIN' THE MEASLES MESELF!
GEO MCMANUS
12·14
12.